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THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

DISCUSSION ON THE QUESTION OF DISSOLUTION.

HOW A VACATION WAS SUBSTITUTED FOR IT—CONSERVATIVE DREAD OF A GENERAL ELECTION—THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR—CORRUPTION OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday July 23, 1875.

The question of dissolution has been settled for some time to come by the adoption of M. Marlartre's proposition to prorogue the Assembly until Autumn. After a lively discussion, extending over three days, it was resolved to adjourn on the 4th of August and reassemble on the 4th of November. The marked change which has taken place since the recent speech of M. Buffet, is shown by the fact that 470 members voted for adjournment, while only 155 opposed it, the latter being partisans of dissolution. Yet it was but a short time ago that there was a majority in favor of dissolution, or so near it that its partisans had no doubt of the result if they could get their proposition before the Assembly. Probably the change is mainly due to M. Gambetta's interference in the Savary debate, for on that occasion he frightened the allies of the Republicans sitting upon the Orleanist benches by assuring them, very imprudently it must be admitted, that the Republicans were ready for the general elections, and knew that their triumph was certain. The alliance broke up at that moment, and the Orleanists showed a disposition to go back to their friends of the Right, and reform the conservative majority, known as that of the 24th of May. Five days afterward M. Bocher wrote a letter to the official reporter to say that his remarks had not been correctly given, and the words "and M. le Garde des Sceaux" omitted. To the general reader this will will seem an insignificant omission, but to understand it one must read the speeches delivered by M. Buffet and M. Dufaure, Garde des Sceaux. M. Bocher entered the tribune to say that he agreed with the sentiments expressed by M. Buffet "and the Minister of Justice," and hence would vote the order of the day of M. Baragnon. It seems that very great importance is attached to the words quoted, but at any rate very much importance is attached to M. Bocher's very late correction. No one heard the words in question, but five days later M. Bocher says that he did pronounce them, and wants the fact put upon the record. Well, they are recorded, and now we may ask what good that can do? I cannot see any, for my part; but this is the way they look at the matter here: M. Buffet made a speech favorable to the Bonapartists, M. Dufaure made one favorable to the Republicans. By agreeing with the former only M. Bocher appeared to go against the Republicans, with whom the Right Centre group over which he presides has an understanding, but by associating the name of M. Dufaure he keeps things as they were. At any rate the correction is regarded as an attempt at conciliation, as well as at the reconstruction of the late majority, and hence the Republican journals are loud in their praises of M. Bocher. They thought that he would bring his group over to the dissolution idea, but that he did not and could not do. All this seems very insignificant, but it is politics all the same.

THE ADOPTION OF THE VACATION.

After M. Ricard had presented the bill regulating the elections, or the Electoral law, M. Portalis entered the tribune to say that the Government could not accept a vacation extending to the 16th of November, but would agree to one running to the 4th. The committee also accepted this date. The Left was very much dissatisfied with this concession on the part of the committee, for it had named the middle of October with the view of getting through the work on hand in time to hold the general elections in November. "If you agree to so long a vacation," said M. Brice, "the country will think that you do not mean to dissolve at all, and that you do mean to break the promises that have been given." M. Brice recalled the fact that the Assembly had promised to dissolve after the evacuation of French soil, but later a promise had been given to dissolve during the present year. "You gave your word of honor," he continued, "when you suppressed the partial elections." M. Giraud did not answer these pointed remarks, but said that the Assembly had an indisputable right to accord itself a three months' vacation. Raoul Duval, on the part of the Bonapartists, offered an amendment. Like the Republicans, the Bonapartists are in favor of dissolution, for as their party cry is an appeal to the people, they could not take any other ground. M. Duval asked that the Assembly should adjourn from the 15th August to ——, fixing the dissolution for the 17th of October. The time of reassembling was left blank. "The real question—the only question," said Raoul Duval, "is simply this: Yes or no; will the Assembly dissolve before the end of the year 1875?" If the question were answered in the affirmative, the date of entry must be regulated by the amount of work on hand. M. Lepère, on behalf of the Republicans, agreed to the amendment of M. Duval. The Minister of the Interior then gave his view of the matter. The Government had been happy to see the committee agree to a proposition which they could accept, and must insist upon a prorogation at this time. "We do not think it opportune," he continued, "to fix the date of the general elections so long in advance. Our idea is that when it comes back on the 4th of November the Assembly can better agree upon the date of dissolution. At that time the Government will respectfully submit their own opinions upon the question. Up to that time they thought that it would be imprudent to fix the precise date of the general elections." Ernest Picard remarked that the date proposed, the 4th of November, settled the question of dissolution, but in a negative sense. "How can the Government, after having made constant professions of neutrality, come now and ask for a vacation?" said M. Picard. The various amendments bearing upon the dates were rejected one after the other, and the dates proposed by the Government, which M. Dufaure defended in a pointed speech, were finally adopted. As I have already remarked, this settles the question of dissolution. The Orleanists have often fixed the duration of the present body at five years, which would end on the 11th of February next, and there is now no reason to suppose that the Assembly will dissolve before that time.

BARON DE BOURGOING'S ELECTION.

It will be remembered that the Assembly passed a law suppressing the partial elections to fill vacancies, on the ground that the date of dissolution was near at hand, and that the general elections would be held during the Autumn. As Baron De Bourgoing's case was an exceptional one, he tried to get an appeal to his electors from the decision of the Assembly which invalidated his election. He has now published the following letter:

NEVERS, 18th July.

MY DEAR ELECTORS: The National Assembly, by annulling my return, has annihilated your 37,599 votes of the 24th May, 1874. Forgetting your interests and your rights, it even refused urgency to the bill for convoking you, whose representatives are now diminished by more than a fourth. As men of order and authority, above all, let us submit to a decision which contemns your past will, postpones the present exercise of it, but cannot deprive you of your rights in the future. Satisfied with having together fought the good fight, let us remain united, confident, and firm. From the tribune of the Chamber I affirmed that, if my return was invalidated, the revenge of the ballot would still be left me. That retort, my dear constituents, above all will be yours; let us await it with patience, let us prepare it with activity, do not let us be stopped or dismayed, and the day when your electoral sovereignty can be expressed you will prove to all that your choice was free and spontaneous; this time, your will must inevitably be listened to. As for me, I consider the suffrages you have so often given me as the greatest honor of my life; never forget that it is wholly at your service. PHILIPPE DE BOURGOING,

Late Deputy for the Nièvre.

THE ZANZIBAR ORDER OF TRUTH.

Just now we are enjoying the society of the Sultan of Zanzibar, who is actively employed in seeing the sights that Paris has to offer. He is very active and very much interested, but he can have no more interest in Paris than Paris shows in him. Every day he is followed about and beset by crowds, who shout lustily, "Long live the Sultan." Said Ben-Burgasch seems to enjoy himself very much indeed, and goes about in a very free-and-easy way whenever his people will let him. He was delighted with the circus, being like our friend the Shah in that respect, and was deeply moved the other night to see the young ladies in gauze and tinsel jump through the paper hoops. He thought it wonderful, and sending for Franconi, shook his hand warmly several times. The Sultan seems to be a man of intelligence and of some humor. He has just made a capital hit at one of the peculiar national characteristics of the French. No sovereign can come here without being overwhelmed with letters asking for decorations, the writers basing their claims upon their well-known sympathy for the monarch, or upon some article in a newspaper. A journalist gave the Sultan a very flattering article about him the other day—which he could not read, of course—and asked for the cross of Zanzibar for his reward. The Said told him that, unfortunately, there were no decorations in Zanzibar, but that he had been thinking of creating one. "I have been thinking of creating the order of *Truth*," remarked the Sultan, "the cross to be bestowed upon French journalists. In order to make things easy for them, it might be given to those who"—the journalist's face here beamed with pleasure—"to those who say the least about my person. The rosette of an officer I should give to those who say the most about my country, which, Mr. Journalist, although little known to you, is by no means an insignificant country." The Sultan had remarked that the journals had all spoken in terms of flattery of himself, but none of them said a word about Zanzibar. Whenever the subject is mentioned great ignorance is shown. One journal says that the Sultan was offered a cup of dark fluid to drink, and found it excellent. On being told that it was coffee that he had drank for the first time, he gave an order to have large quantities sent to Zanzibar. The writer was ignorant of the fact that Ben-Burgasch came originally from the country whence we all get our Mocha. Several things of the kind have appeared in different papers, and hence the Sultan's remark about the *Ordre de la Verité* is regarded as an excellent joke. He went to the opera on Wednesday evening and witnessed an exceptionally fine performance.

REPORTER OR NOUVELLISTE?

A French purist complains of the great number of English words introduced into the language, and notes among others the word "reporter." He thinks there is no need of this imported word, since the French term *nouvelliste* has the same significance. This word is not new, for it was known in the time of Théophraste, and the "newsist," to make a literal translation, was feared by La Bruyere like the pest. The power of the *nouvelliste*, or reporter, dates from the last century. The old chroniclers tell us that a news bureau, not official but much more valued than those of the *Mercure* or the *Journal des Savants*, was established in the rooms of Mme. Doublet, a very beautiful and famous lady in her time. It was in the convent of the Filles de Saint Thomas, in the small apartment in which Mme. Doublet passed forty years without going out. There met such men as the Abbé Legendre, Piron, Voisenon, Sainte Palaye, Abbés Chauvelin and Haupt, Falconnet, Mairan, and the President of the Club Bachaumont. Lying upon a table were two great registers, one for news "positive and certain," the other for gossip, rumors, and the *on-dits* of the town. In speaking of this register Bachaumont said: "This will not be a collection of dry little facts, of no general interest, like the sheets which have circulated during the past few years." Each visitor who came in read over the notes of the previous *nouvelliste*, and was bound to write something in one or the other of these two books. Both soon became famous, particularly the latter, for the Abbés who frequented the rooms were always full of town gossip. Some of the most distinguished men of the day got in the habit of going there to read the news. The registers became proverbial at length, so that when any one reported a piece of news which was regarded as doubtful, instead of characterizing it as a canard the equivalent remark was "that must have come from Mme. Doublet's house." Bachaumont gives many anecdotes written upon these registers.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC DEFALCATION $1,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The investigation of the Central Pacific Railroad authorities into the defalcation of Woodruff, alias Moler, has been completed. The amount of deficiency is about $1,000,000. The company has succeeded in repairing the loss on account of the increase in value of Woodruff's investments, which kept pace with his high living. He has not been delivered to the legal authorities, and it is believed he went to China on the last steamer. An officer of the company to-day admitted that he had been released on parole not to quit this jurisdiction until he received permission from the railroad authorities.

The *Bulletin* this evening says editorially: "His offenses are of no ordinary character. Bigamy, embezzlement, and forgery have been charged against him. If the facts should turn out that this man is now beyond the Nemesis of the California penal laws, the people of this State will hold the Directors of Contract and Finance of the Western Development Company responsible for this outrage upon justice.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN GOVERNMENT WORK.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 4.—Special Treasury Agent Kinsella is taking testimony in regard to alleged frauds in the payment of employes working on the Custom-house. It is charged that many mechanics and artisans who accepted work on account of the dull times as laborers worked as mechanics, signing blank pay-rolls and receiving $1 75 per day, while the Government was charged from $4 to $5 per day for their services. It is also stated that much of this work done by these skilled mechanics was afterward covered by contracts, and the Government was made to pay again for the same work.

CARY ON FINANCE AGAIN.

AN ARGUMENT FROM ANALOGY—HAYES AND SHERMAN ANSWERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Gen. Cary addressed a large audience in Court-house square, at Portsmouth, this evening. He treated the currency question in his usual audacious manner. He said in substance: Hayes and Sherman proclaim that greenbacks were a war necessity, and we must hasten back to a constitutional currency, either gold or silver, or paper money convertible into coin. I answer that peace has its necessities as well as war. If an enormous debt can be contracted in legal tender money other than coin to keep an army in the field and furnish it with supplies, the same legal tender may be properly employed to keep our peace army at work in the shops and mines in order that the bondholder may receive the interest and principal of his debt. Hayes says that the Ohio inflationists, as he is pleased to call us, advocate an inconvertible money on the ground of expediency alone. We deny it. It is right, as well as expedient, that a supply of greenbacks adequate to the transactions of business should be furnished, and the issues of national banks should be withdrawn. Greenbacks bought blankets and hard-tack for our soldiers, and they will buy bread and clothing for our starving working men and their families. Is it a simple question of expediency whether our mechanics and laborers shall be allowed to earn their living or depend on soup-houses for their daily rations? But Hayes says greenbacks are dishonest money. Then the soldiers were paid in dishonest money, the bondholder purchased his bond with dishonest money, and the bond is void for the want of valuable consideration. If greenbacks are engraved and printed lies, so are the bonds.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

A MAJORITY FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—CONGRESSMAN WHITE'S FORCE BILL UNPOPULAR.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 4.—The returns come in slowly, but enough is known to render it reasonably certain that the Constitutional Convention has been called by 10,000 majority. Datus E. Coon, who issued an address to the people favoring Congressman White's Force bill, received but seven votes in his own city out of 2,400 polled, 1,800 of which were Republican. Many leading Republicans supported the call, and several Republican counties have given majorities for the convention.

Later.—The convention has carried the State by 15,000 majority.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 4.—The State election to-morrow is for 120 delegates to the Constitutional Convention called by the last Legislature. The representation in the convention is based on that of the lower house of the Legislature, which has 120 members. In that body at the last session the Conservatives had a majority of about forty-two. The result is considered very important, and the election will undoubtedly be much closer than last year. Both parties seem confident of securing a majority of the delegates, but the chances seem to be largely in favor of the Conservatives, who will probably elect not less than sixty-five of the 120 delegates. Although there has been less spirit in the canvass than usual, the anxiety to know the result is intense, as the convention is charged with the duty of amending the organic law of the State.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 4.—Special dispatches to the *Courier-Journal* give generally increased majorities for McCreery over the vote for Leslie in 1871. His election is conceded by a majority of over 30,000, and it is now thought that it will reach 40,000. But few returns have been received from the mountain counties, but these give McCreery increased majorities.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOV. KELLOGG.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 4.—Assistant Attorney General Hiram R. Steele has been appointed by Gov. Kellogg Judge of the Superior Criminal Court, in place of Judge Braughn, and ex-Judge H. C. Dibble was appointed Assistant Attorney General.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER BY GOV. TILDEN.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Gov. Tilden gave a complimentary dinner to the Maryland Boundary Commission to-day at Moon's, on the lake. The commission consists of Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, ex-Gov. Graham, of North Carolina, and ex-Gov. Jenkins, of Maryland. About forty guests were present. Among them were Govs. Hoffman, Hendricks, and Curtis.

The following comprise the entire party who dined with the Governor to-day: Judge Jeremiah S. Black, Gov. Jenkins, Gov. Graham, Gov. Pinkney White, Mr. J. D. Jones, Attorney General Daniels, Judge Robertson, and A. W. Graham, of the Maryland Boundary Commission; also the following invited guests: Gov. Hendricks, Col. Richard Lathers, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Sherman, W. Henderson, Gov. and Mrs. Hoffman and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bailey Myers and Mrs. James, Gen. G. W. McCook, of Ohio; Gov. Aiken, South Carolina; Gov. Curtin, Pennsylvania; Justice Church, Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, Gen. and Mrs. G. W. Cass, Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. J. W. Gerard, Col. W. T. Pelton, Attorney General Pratt, Mr. Augustus Schell, Dr. Anderson, of Rochester University, and Mr. Pinkney, of Maryland.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department this morning:

NAVY-YARD, PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 3.

To the Honorable Secretary of the Navy:

Everything is quiet and healthy in the navy-yard and vicinity. Seventy-two cases and twenty-five deaths at Barrancas to this morning. No cases from Pickens for seven days. (Signed,) G. H. COOPER, Commodore.

The following telegram from Fort Barrancas, Fla., has been received by the Surgeon General of the Army:

AUGUST 4.

No new cases since yesterday's report. One death. Dr. Sternberg is still improving, though not yet out of danger. No case from Pickens for nine days.

(Signed,) J. M. BRANNAN,

Brevet Major General United States Army, Commanding.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

NORWICH, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The semi-annual meeting of the Norwich Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, was held here to-day. Delegates were present in large numbers from all parts of the State. The principal business relates to a soldiers' home in this State. This evening, after an entertainment at the Opera-house, there was a grand banquet and display of fireworks at the mansion of Col. Loomis. Among the prominent delegates were Gen. J. C. Robinson, of Binghamton; Col. C. A. Wells, of Middletown; Joseph Forbes, of New-York; Cols. Tompkins and Kingsley, also of New-York, and R. B. Beath, Adjutant General, Grand Army of the Republic of the United States. The encampment will be continued to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT NOT TO VISIT NEW-ENGLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 4.—President Grant has written to Mr. Morton, at Newport, that he will not be able to make his expected visit to New-England.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEBATE ON THE SUPPLY BILL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—PROROGATION EXPECTED ON THE 12TH.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—In the House of Commons to-day there was a sharp debate in committee on the supplementary estimates of $2,000,000. Messrs. Dodson and Gladstone attacked the estimates. The latter pointed out the laxity of the Government's estimates, and declared such looseness tended to destroy the control of Parliament over expenditures.

Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, admitted an apparent deficit of £300,000, but he was confident the increase in the revenue would more than cover the supplementary estimates. The Supply bill finally passed the committee, and it is expected that Parliament will be prorogued by the 12th inst.

THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER TO THE MINISTRY—THE PREMIER'S SPEECH—TREASURE RECOVERED FROM THE SCHILLER.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The annual banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London to her Majesty's Ministers took place to-night at the Mansion House, and was attended by the usual large and distinguished company. Mr. Disraeli, responding to the toast to the Government, declared the country was prosperous and the people content. Alluding to foreign affairs, he said peace prevailed, and, in his opinion, it would continue to prevail. If the foreign relations of Great Britain were scrutinized, he believed it would be found that they had been conducted with prudence and firmness. The colonial empire would be developed and consolidated. Its interests and sympathies ought to be assimilated with those of the mother country, and ultimately the colonies will prove a source, not of weakness, but of strength and splendor. Reviewing the work of the present session of Parliament, he adverted at some length to the incident of the Shipping bill. He stated that in proposing a new measure, the Government had been assisted, not coerced, by public opinion. In conclusion he repeated the opinion which he once before declared here, that the people of Great Britain were better off than the nobility of other countries.

The speech was received with enthusiastic cheers.

Other members of the Cabinet spoke in a similar strain.

Divers at work on the wreck of the steamer Schiller have recovered $100,000 of her treasure.

TRIAL OF ALEXANDER AND WILLIAM COLLIE FOR SWINDLING—HOW THEY BECAME INSOLVENT.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The trial of Alexander and William Collie, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, was resumed to-day at Guildhall. Mr. Rainbow, of the firm of Rainbow, Holberton & Co., testified that a quantity of cotton was bought in 1873 by the Collies, on joint account with his firm. In consequence of a decline in value they never had an opportunity of selling it at a profit. The Collies drew bills against the cotton, and Rainbow, Holberton & Co. indorsed them. The Collies subsequently sold the cotton and had the bills originally drawn against it renewed after it had passed beyond their control. It was the maturing of these bills that caused the recent disaster.

In consequence of the absence of Sergt. Ballantine, the leading lawyer for the defense, the further hearing of the case was postponed until Monday next.

MOODY AND SANKEY SET SAIL FOR NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey sailed from Liverpool to-day, for New-York, in the steam-ship Spain. Friends came from all parts of the Kingdom to witness their departure and bid them farewell.

THE SHIP SUNBEAM DECLARED UNSEAWORTHY.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The crew of the ship Sunbeam, which sailed from Plymouth Aug. 2, for the United States, discovered that she was unseaworthy, and refused to proceed. An examination of the vessel has justified their refusal.

THE LIABILITIES OF DACOSTA, RAALTE & CO.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The liabilities of Dacosta, Raalte & Co., of Leadenhall street, whose failure was reported July 1, are now stated to be $3,000,000.

NO SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS TO BE HELD NEXT YEAR.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—It has been decided that no session of the International Prison Congress shall be held in 1876. The Permanent Prison Commission, composed of Dr. E. C. Wines, of the United States; Baron Holzendorff, of Germany; M. Stevens, of Belgium; M. Pols, of Holland, and others, will meet at Frankfort to receive reports for the consideration of a Congress which will be held later, probably at Zurich.

GERMANY.

THE BISHOP OF PADERBORN LEAVES HIS RESERVATION.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The Bishop of Paderborn, who was deposed from his functions by the Prussian law courts, and has since been *interned* in Wesel, has without permission quitted that town. On leaving he addressed a letter to the Governor of the district assigning as reasons for his departure impaired health and his duties to his flock.

FRANCE.

THE SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY CLOSED.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 4—The session of the Assembly was formally closed to-day in accordance with the resolution for a recess until Nov. 4.

AUSTRALIA.

RESIGNATION OF THE VICTORIAN MINISTRY.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 4.—The Ministry of Victoria has resigned in consequence of the opposition of Parliament to the budget.

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY'S OFFER ACCEPTED BY NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, Aug. 4.—The Parliament of New South Wales has approved the tender for carrying the mails made by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

DENMARK.

DEATH OF HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 4.—Hans Christian Andersen, the poet and novelist, died to-day, aged seventy years.

TURKEY.

NATIVES OF MONTENEGRO AIDING THE HERZEGOVINIAN INSURGENTS.

VIENNA, Aug. 4.—In spite of the efforts of the Prince of Montenegro to prevent it, several bodies of his subjects have crossed into Herzegovina to join the insurgents.

A LARGE FORCE COLLECTING TO CRUSH THE REBELLION.

LONDON, Aug. 5—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch to the London *Times* from Berlin says the Turks are collecting in large force to crush the insurrection in Herzegovina with one blow.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE BRIGHTON CUP WON BY MARIE STUART, LOUISE VICTORIA SECOND.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—In the Brighton races to-day the principal contest was for the Brighton Cup, which was won by Marie Stuart, Louise Victoria second, and Kaiser third. Five ran. The betting at the start was five to two against Marie Stuart and Louise Victoria, and eight to one against Kaiser.

SUMMARY.

THE BRIGHTON CUP.—Value, 300 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns each; for three-year olds, 7 stone, 10 pounds; four, 8 stone, 12 pounds; five, and upward, 9 stone, 4 pounds; mares and geldings allowed 4 pounds; the winner of the Derby, Oaks, or Doncaster St. Leger, Ascot Cup, Alexandra Plate, or Queen's Vase, at Ascot, Goodwood, Brighton, or Doncaster Cups, or Jockey Club Cup at Newmarket, in 1874 or 1875, to carry 10 pounds extra: horses which have never won in any country or received 100 sovereigns, including their own stakes as second horse, allowed weight in the following proportions, viz.: Three-year olds, 7 pounds; four, 12 pounds; five and upward, 14 pounds; the old course, about two miles.

Mr. Merry's ch. m. Marie Stuart, by Scottish Chief, out of Morgan la Faye....................... 1

Mr. W. S. Cartwright's ch. m. Louise Victoria, by Marsyas, out of Princess of Wales.............. 2

Mr. H. Saville's b. h. Kaiser, by Skirmisher, out of Regina.. 3

INDIAN TERRITORY MATTERS.

POLITICAL RIGHTS EXPOUNDED BY COL. BOUDINOT.

CADDO, Indian Territory, Aug. 4.—By invitation of a large number of people of the Choctaw Nation, Col. Boudinot addressed a large audience at Caddo to-day, on the subject of political and property rights. His speech was one of the most impressive and eloquent he ever made. At the close of the meeting the following resolutions, embodying the views discussed by Boudinot, were adopted:

First—That the United States Courts should be established in Indian Territory with such jurisdiction as authorized by the treaties of 1866.

Second—That we recognize the Grand Council which meets yearly at Okmulgee Creek Nation as the legislative body for the Territory contemplated by the treaties of 1866, and that its powers should be enlarged in the manner provided by the treaties, and that we recommend that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs should select a point on the railroad as a more convenient place for holding its sessions hereafter.

Third—That as the treaties provide for a Delegate to Congress, we urge such legislation by Congress as will enable the Indians to elect such delegate whenever they feel disposed to do so.

Fourth—That the interests of all citizens of the nation are the same, and we characterize the attempt of any persons to array the full bloods against the mixed bloods and white citizens of the nation as contemptible, damaging, and deserving of the opposition of all true friends of the Indian.

Fifth—That any legislation by Congress with reference to this Territory should provide for a prompt and equitable settlement of all just claims and demands which each or any of the different tribes to be affected by such legislation may have against the United States.

Sixth—That we protest against the settlement of any other Indians not belonging to tribes already legally resident within the limits of this Territory, without first obtaining the consent of the people among whom they are to be located.

The people seem aroused to the necessity of a free expression of public opinion, and are in earnest to secure the enforcement of law and order, and the enjoyment of their political and proper rights under the treaty. Boudinot is invited to speak at Atoka on the 10th inst., and will make a thorough canvass of the entire Territory.

LONG BRANCH.

METHODIST CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—NARROW ESCAPE OF A WOMAN—PRESENTATION TO MR. TRAUTZ.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 4.—During the thunder-storm early this morning the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church in this village was struck by lightning and damaged to the extent of $500. Mrs. Kingsland, living next door to the church, was knocked down by the shock and seriously injured.

Mrs. Ellen P. Brownell, while crossing the railroad track at Farmingdale station, on the line of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, slipped and fell between the tracks. She lay quiet and an entire train passed over her without doing her any injury.

This evening Mr. James M. Coleman, of New-York, on behalf of the guests of the Ocean Hotel, presented Mr. Andrew Trautz with a solid gold badge, as a testimonial of the services rendered in rescuing from drowning Mrs. George Richardson, of Newburg, N. Y. Mr. Coleman spoke highly of the bravery displayed by Mr. Trautz, and at the close of his remarks was heartily applauded by the many ladies and gentlemen present. Mr. Trautz responded feelingly, and said he appreciated the kindness shown him, and would in the future, as well as the past, respond to the call of suffering humanity.

Mr. Trautz this evening declared that he would challenge the winner in the forthcoming swimming match between J. B. Johnson and Thomas Coyle, at Gloucester, Penn., to swim in the ocean three to six miles, for from $1,000 to $3,000 and the championship of the world.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC ACCIDENT.

THE CORONER'S JURY CONTRADICTED BY EXPERTS—A NEW THEORY OF THE ACCIDENT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 4.—A committee of railroad experts, consisting of F. R. Delano, C. A. F. Morris, J. S. Servall, and J. W. Bishop, all civil engineers and railroad and bridge builders, after examination of the wreck of the Northern Pacific Railroad bridge at Brainerd, have come to an entirely different conclusion from that of the Coroner's jury, which, after hearing the evidence of several parties familiar with the bridge, severely condemned the company.

The committee say: "We find nothing in the appearance of the débris of the wrecked span to justify us in attributing the wreck to defective or improper materials, or workmanship or design in the original construction, or to the want of proper attention and repairs since it was built. We find the east truss yet in place, and in good and safe condition. This truss was constructed at the same time as the others, and we are informed that it has received the same care and attention from the officers of the road. If we may judge by the condition of the other trusses, and from two examinations of this one, they could not have been broken by the weight of any ordinary train. While we find ourselves unable to definitely describe the manner of the wreck, we are unanimously of the opinion that it was caused by some accident to one of the flat cars loaded with rails crossing the bridge at the time, by which a part of the car or a rail became entangled in the timber nearly or immediately over the west channel of the pier."

DEATH OF JESSE O. NORTON.

Jesse O. Norton, of Chicago, formerly a member of Congress, died last night. He was born in Vermont, and graduated at Williams College. He went to Illinois in 1839, and was admitted to the bar there in 1840. He was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1847, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1851 and 1852. He was chosen a representative from Illinois to the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congresses, and served on the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. He was elected Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of Illinois in 1857, which office he held till 1862. In 1863 he was re-elected to Congress. He was a delegate to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia in 1866.

THE WESTERN FLOODS.

THE LOSS IN THE VALLEY OF THE SCIOTO ESTIMATED AT HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 4.—A special correspondent of the *Commercial*, who is examining the effects of the flood in Southern Ohio, reports to-night having traveled from Portsmouth up the Scioto Valley as far as Piketon, finding a continued scene of desolation along the entire route. The Scioto River is still rising, and has flowed over the entire valley, the depth of the water ranging from five to thirty feet. By actual count, he reports 3,000 acres of corn gone, causing entire loss to the owners. The crop promised an average yield of sixty bushels to the acre. This loss occurs in territory only sixteen miles long, and lying in Scioto County. These figures will probably be increased by the entire destruction of the wheat crop and most of the hay. North-west from the Scioto line devastation continues, probably all the way to Columbus. Residents of the valley for fifty years say that no similar destruction of crops by overflow has ever before occurred. The river has been higher, but not at this season of the year. The loss in this valley alone is estimated at over $500,000.

THE RIVER INVADING CELLARS AND GROUND FLOORS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 4.—The water from the river is invading the cellars on Broadway, Sycamore, Main, Walnut, and Vine streets, the depth varying from a few inches to four or five feet. Nearly all the cellars on the streets mentioned, up as far as Second street, are flooded, the water reaching them through the sewers. The greatest damage is reported on Vine street, where the water was not expected to reach. In the Mill Creek Valley the flood has taken away a portion of the fill of the Dayton Short Line Road, but trains are still running regularly. At the lower portion of Sixth street, and near the mouth of Mill Creek, a number of houses have from two to four feet of water on the first floors. The water is also flowing into the bed of the old White Water Canal, now occupied by the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Lafayette Railroad track, and their Plum street depot has several inches of water on the floor. The river at 6 o'clock had $52\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water in the channel, and is still rising. It is thought the highest point will be reached some time to-morrow.

TORNADO AND HEAVY RAIN IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 4.—A *Tribune* special from Macomb, Ill., says a most disastrous tornado, accompanied by heavy rain, visited that town and the country surrounding, about 5:30 o'clock this evening, passing from north-west to south-east. It destroyed and uprooted trees in its course, carried away side-walks, barns, and small buildings, unroofed the large Methodist church and carried away the steeple and the west half of the structure. Fisher & Brother's foundry had the west end blown off and the roof was carried fifty yards. A two-story brick block, just completed, owned by David Scott, was nearly destroyed. The total loss will amount to $15,000 or $20,000.

CREVASSES IN THE LEVEES AT DIFFERENT POINTS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 4.—The latest reports from the river below here state that Apperson's plantation of 900 acres, at Fort Perry, opposite Friar's Point, is submerged. A crevasse made at De Soto Front, twenty-seven miles below here on the Mississippi side, but the planters are endeavoring to stop it. The planters are at work strengthening the levees. The water is pouring through the old town crevasse. The stench from the submerged corn-fields, arising from the souring corn, is said to be intolerable.

The river at this point is rising steadily, having risen $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches since the last report, and is now within 14 inches of the danger line which covers the country westward to Madison, Ark., a distance of forty miles. The feeling to-night among those interested is more hopeful in consequence of a fall at St. Louis, but reports from Ohio cause gloomy forebodings.

RAILROAD TRAVEL RESUMED.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 4.—The Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad sent the first through train since Saturday north to-day. It will only reach Terre Haute.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 4.—A special to the *Gazette* from Terre Haute reports that the Wabash River is steadily falling. The railways have begun transferring passengers, and the mails can get through to-morrow. At Seymour the Ohio and Mississippi bridge is gone, and several wash-outs on that road are besides reported. This city appears to have been the centre of the storm, extending about 100 miles in each direction. The total damage to the railroads, crops, and private property in this Congressional district is estimated at $10,000,000.

KENTUCKY CROPS MUCH DAMAGED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 14.—To-day is the first fair day in this vicinity for six weeks. Great damage has been done to the crops all through the State by continuous rains.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—1 A. M.—Partly cloudy weather has prevailed, with light rains, higher temperature, and less pressure, in New-England the Middle States, lower lake region, and Upper Mississippi Valley. Generally clear and warmer weather has prevailed in the Southern States, the Ohio and the Missouri Valleys. The temperature continues low in the upper lake region, with light rains and less pressure. The barometer is highest on the South Atlantic coast, and lowest in the North-west. The Ohio River is above the "danger line" at Marietta, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Evansville. It has fallen twenty-eight inches at Pittsburg. The Mississippi has risen nine inches at Cairo, where it is four and one-half feet above the "danger line." It has risen one inch at Memphis, and two at Vicksburg, and fallen eleven inches at St. Louis, and eight at Keokuk.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and lower lake region, warmer, and partly cloudy weather will prevail, with local rains, light, southerly to westerly winds, and slowly falling barometer during the day.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee, generally clear and warmer weather will continue, with east to south winds and stationary or falling barometer.

For the Ohio Valley and upper lake region, increasing cloudiness, warmer weather, and possibly light rains, with southerly winds and falling barometer, followed by rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, continued warm and partly cloudy weather, south to west winds, low barometer, and light rains from Missouri northward to Lake Superior.

The Lower Ohio and Central Mississippi Rivers will continue to rise and remain above "the danger line" from Cincinnati to Evansville and at Cairo. The Ohio will fall at stations above Cincinnati.

Dangerous floods will occur in the Mississippi, between Cairo and Memphis, during Thursday and Friday.

NEW COTTON IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 4.—The first bale of new cotton was received here to-day; last year the first bale was received Aug. 11

WASHINGTON.

A YEAR'S WORK IN THE MINTS.

INCREASED COINAGE OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA—THE FRACTIONAL SILVER COIN—DISTRICTS OF SPECIAL TREASURY AGENTS—THE MISSING $47,000—COMPLAINT OF COLLECTOR SIMMONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The operations of the United States Mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Carson City during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, were as follows: Number of gold pieces coined, 1,739,062; value, $33,553,965; number of silver pieces, 22,823,216; value, $10,070,368; number of minor pieces, (five, three, and one cent,) 14,629,500; value, $233,375; total number pieces coined, 39,191,778; total value of coinage, $43,854,708. The coinage of trade dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, exceeds that of the preceding year by $2,108,600, and is more than one half the entire coinage of silver dollars from 1793 to 1874, a period of eighty-one years. Since the passage of the Finance bill, Jan. 14, 1875, the coinage at the Philadelphia Mint has been largely in subsidiary silver coin, the mints on the Pacific coast also furnishing their quota when not otherwise engaged in coining gold and trade dollars. The operations in subsidiary silver coins represent the work of about seven months, as prior to December last the coinage was confined mainly to gold and trade dollars. As compared with last year's operations, the excess for the fiscal year just ended in fractional silver coin is about $2,000,000. The operations in gold show a decrease at the Philadelphia Mint, as compared with the last fiscal year, which is attributed to the fact that during the year ending June 30, 1874, that institution was busily engaged in the recoinage of gold coin under the fourteenth provision of the Coinage act of 1873. The gold coinage at San Francisco and Carson show an increase for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, of nearly $6,000,000. The coinage for the month of August is as follows. Philadelphia, gold, $172,000; silver, $325,302; San Francisco, gold, $1,780,000; silver, $728,000; Carson, silver, $71,000; total for August, gold, $1,952,000; silver, $1,124,300. It is calculated with the additional facilities now added to the mints that the work for the next four months in fractional silver coin will be more than doubled.

THE BOILER-BURSTING COMMISSION.

The commission to examine into the cause of explosion of steam-boilers, which has been in session for some time past at Sandy Hook, has temporarily suspended investigations for the purpose of arranging new plans upon which to conduct further experiments. They will resume their labors at Sandy Hook, Aug. 18, and in the interval will attend the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Detroit. The recent experiments are pronounced very interesting. The investigation so far has thrown much light upon the behavior of boilers with low water and high heat, and has demonstrated that it is not always easy to explode a steam-boiler when the effort is made.

TREASURY AGENTS.

Solicitor Wilson has marked out districts for the Special Agents of the Treasury, and hereafter officers will be assigned permanently to certain districts. Under Commissioner Johnson these officers had no particular organization, and each looked to Washington for orders. Under the new regulations a chief will be named for each district, to whom Special Agents will be subordinate. The orders defining the boundaries of districts and making the details of officers will be issued on Friday. The following-named are made chiefs of districts: Howe, at New-York; Hale, Philadelphia; Bingham, Boston; Ayre, Norfolk; Chalker, Savannah; Kinsella, New-Orleans; Barnum, Chicago; Mills, San Francisco; Curtis, Ogdensburg, N. Y. The order will cite the law governing Special Agents, caution them to avoid complications with Customs officers, and to so perform their duties that their conduct will at all times be above suspicion.

THE TREASURY ROBBERY.

The committee of bankers appointed to superintend the counting of the cash in the Treasury have taken a mass of testimony touching the disappearance of $47,000 from the cash-room, but without being able to learn anything calculated to throw light upon the theft. They will submit their report in a few days, and express the conviction that the money was taken by parties employed in the Treasurer's Bureau. They are of opinion that the window opposite the cash-room vault, now daily left open for ventilation, offers opportunity to bold thieves from the outside, and will recommend that it be securely guarded by wire, or permanently closed.

A CENTENNIAL POST OFFICE.

Arrangements have been perfected by Postmaster General Jewell to establish a Post Office on the Centennial Grounds. It will be attached to the Philadelphia office. In order that the expenses of its maintenance may not infringe upon the Post Office appropriation, experienced clerks now in the postal service will be detailed for the Centennial office. These will be taken from the country at large, and, as far as possible, will be of the various nationalities which will be represented in the Exposition.

SECRETED ILLICIT WHISKY DISCOVERED.

During the recent raid on illicit whisky, a number of packages were hidden away in Chicago by some distillers. The Secret Service officers have been hunting ever since for the hidden packages, and to-day succeeded in capturing 400 barrels, which are supposed to constitute the greater part of the whisky secreted.

EXAMINATION OF BAGGAGE FROM EUROPE.

Collector Simmons, of Boston, is writing letters to the Treasury Department complaining that the recent regulations issued by the Secretary touching the examination of the baggage of passengers from Europe are not enforced at New-York with the same strictness as at Boston, and in consequence many persons purposely avoid Boston and return by New-York. Considering that Boston has but a weekly line of European steamers and that the season when European passengers most largely return has not yet arrived, these complaints look as though Simmons is straining for self glorification, and are so regarded by Treasury officials. The matter will receive official attention. It is probable the passengers' oath or declaration required under the new regulations will be modified shortly, and two declarations substituted, one covering wearing apparel in actual use, the other covering articles subject to duty which passengers may have in their possession.

THE TOLEDO REGATTA.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Owing to the large amount of driftwood in the river this afternoon, a result of the recent floods, the managers of the regatta decided it dangerous to row, and to-days races were postponed until to-morrow, and Thursday's races until Friday. More interest in the races is manifested than heretofore, and the city is full of strangers.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

HISTORY OF THE LEVEES.

THE RECORD OF OVERFLOWS SINCE 1718—PARTIAL FLOODS EVERY YEAR—NO GENERAL INUNDATIONS SINCE 1858—THE DAMAGES OF THIS SUMMER.

The great rains which have fallen so generally over the whole country within the past fortnight have up to the present moment done more damage in the Valley of the Ohio and its tributaries than elsewhere. But if we should imagine for an instant that there will be no other losses we should be blinding ourselves to a very alarming state of things. It is true that so far the flooding has been confined to the Ohio belt, but there is sufficient evidence that other streams are gorged to their utmost capacity to make us tremble for the bottom lands of the great Mississippi Valley. The Mississippi, north of Cairo, where the Ohio joins it, has risen already to a point close upon the danger line, and far south of the Ohio the Ouachita and the Arkansas are both in flood. Whenever the freshet of the Ohio pours its accummulated forces into the already swollen Mississippi, there will be great danger of a general flood along the whole line, from the Yazoo to the Balize. It must be understood that by far the greater portion of these riparian lands are below the level of flood water. In the report of Humphreys and Abbott, written before the war, it is computed that from Cape Girardeau, at the southern extremity of Missouri, to the Red River landing, there are no less than 19,480 square miles of land subject to overflow. This area comprises the bottoms of the St. Francis and the Yazoo. From the Red River landing to the Balize there are upward of one million acres in the same condition. These lands comprise one-third of the cotton region of the South, and the greater portion of the sugar lands.

There have been every year partial floods, but since the flood of 1858 there has not been any inundation which could with strict justice be called general. Last year the overflow in the Yazoo and St. Francis bottoms was slight. Lower down, however, in the Texas region lying north-west of the Red River landing, between what is called the Old River, which runs into the Mississippi, and the Atchafalaya, there was considerable suffering owing to the floods. There was not any freshet of great consequence to produce this result, which was undoubtedly caused in a great measure by the defective condition of the levees. They were so riddled, so leaky, so worthless, in short, that the waters of the Mississippi when high poured through numerous small crevasses, and, covering the whole country, found their way slowly to the Atchafalaya, which drained them off in time. So with the Tensas. It received the waters of the Mississippi, and, being somewhat swollen with the discharge of the bayou which feeds it, then high with local rains, was incompetent to do its duty, and the adjacent lands were flooded. All these matters were local and partial. In the great flood of 1858, which took place in the Summer, there was a coincidence of freshets in the Ohio, the Upper Mississippi, the Missouri, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee. The volume of water which poured through a crevasse into the St. Francis bottom on that occasion exceeded 250,000 cubic feet per second, and the lands remained flooded until late in the Fall.

It is true that generally a grand inundation is the result of Spring freshets, but this is not an invariable rule. As far, also, as the planters of the riparian lands on the Lower Mississippi are concerned, a concurrent flood of the Mississippi and the Arkansas is as much calculated to do them damage as a general concurrence of freshets. In the very full dispatches to THE NEW-YORK TIMES from the regions in danger, we find that the Ohio is dangerously high, and that the Arkansas is rising one foot per hour. Fortunately, there has been no rise in the Missouri, and the exact point is whether the Mississippi, which has risen considerably north of Cairo, will be so swollen south of its junction with the Ohio as to render the levees useless when it meets the flood-waters of the Arkansas. The St. Francis and the Yazoo bottoms, one on the west the other on the east bank of the big river, are both north of the Arkansas mouth, but below it is the Tensas bottom and all the rich riparian lands from the Red River to the Balize. That this trouble should be added to the difficulties of the Southern planters—difficulties against which they were so bravely struggling—will be a source of sorrow to our entire nation. Nor can we quite close our eyes to the fact that it will also be a source of considerable national loss. For the cotton interests are most deeply affected by it, as one may judge from the fact that the staple rose one-half cent a pound upon the intimation of the probability of disaster, though it has since fallen to its nominal price.

It may be interesting to our readers to glance over a brief epitomé of all that has been recorded of floods in the Mississippi. The early records are not very full, and were taken from old French chronicles for the most part, by Humphreys and Abbott. It will be seen by a comparison of the different events that the inundations came sometimes in one month and sometimes in another, and that they have occurred with irregular regularity. In this connection it may be interesting to give a brief summary of the great floods of the Mississippi:

Flood of 1718.—An extraordinary rise of the Mississippi this year. Bienville had selected a site for the city, but the colony not having means to build dykes or levees, the idea was for the moment abandoned.—*François Xavier Martin.*

Flood of 1735.—In this year the waters were so high that many levees were broken and much damage was done. New-Orleans itself was inundated. The flood continued from the latter part of December to the latter part of June. When the river fell it reached a lower point than ever before noted, the range at New-Orleans being fifteen feet.—*Gazarre.*

Flood of 1770.—A great flood, according to the tradition recorded by Gov. Sargent, but the published statements concerning it are so ambiguous as to render it uncertain whether this flood was equal to that of 1811, or a foot higher.

Flood of 1782.—This year the Mississippi reached a greater height than was remembered by the oldest inhabitants. In the Attakapas and Opeloussas the inundation was extreme, the few spots which the waters did not reach being covered with dead deer.—*François Xavier Martin.* This year, 1782, was considered *l'année des eaux.—Brackenridge.*

Flood of 1785.—A great flood at St. Louis in April, said to have been been equal to 1844. Prof. Riddell, of New-Orleans, states that in the *L'Ami des Lois* and *Evening Journal*, of that city, published Nov. 25, 1806, is a narration that the City of New-Oleans was flooded by a crevasse in 1785 at the same time.

Flood of 1791.—Both St. Louis and New-Orleans were flooded in the same way as in 1785.

Flood of 1796.—The Teche River overflowed its banks for sixty miles above New-Iberia, and poured into Grand Lake in a smooth sheet of water. The lake at this date attained its highest level, being two feet five inches higher than in 1828, six feet eight inches higher than in 1850, and four feet higher than the ordinary level of the Gulf flood of 1798. In this year the cities of St. Louis and New-Orleans were again flooded in the month of April as in 1785 and 1791.

Flood of 1809.—A most disastrous flood, according to the notes of Gov. Sargent. It inundated all the plantations near Natchez, and destroyed all the crops. At Natchez this flood was one foot six inches below that of 1815, and two feet one inch below 1858, the highest ever known there. The time of highest flood was May 4.

Flood of 1811.—There was a great flood this year.—*Brackenridge.* During this inundation much damage was done by the water rushing through the unrepaired rents in the levee. Gov. Sargent places this flood as being, at Natchez, where he made his observations, one foot five inches below the high water of 1815. The highest flood was in June.

Flood of 1813.—The same facts as recorded of 1811, but the water was six to eight inches higher than that year.

Flood of 1815.—A very great flood. At the mouth of the Ohio it attained the highest point ever reached; two feet above the high-water mark of 1858. The highest flood was on the 9th day of April. It was due to a general coincidence of rises in the upper tributaries of the Mississippi. At Natchez Gov. Sargent states that the highest flood was on the 22d day of June, whereas the highest flood at Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio, was seventy-four days previous. It was two inches higher at Natchez than any recorded flood, save 1858. On this occasion, very fortunately, Red River was low enough to allow the Atchafalaya to do good service as an outlet, for no damage was done below Red River Landing.

Flood of 1828.—In this year the Yazoo bottom was completely overflowed to a depth of three feet, the Indian mounds being covered with wild animals that perished from starvation. The rain began early and continued until August, making the season an unusually wet one. The bottoms were full of water before the Mississippi flood came. The highest water was on the 15th day of August.

There were subsequent floods in 1844 in August, in 1850 in April, in 1851 in April and May, and in 1858 in July. This was a very great flood indeed, 6,800 square miles of the Yazoo bottom and 9,900 of the St. Francis bottom being covered with water. In 1859 there was also a flood, which was very high, but not so disastrous as the former year.

It is a fair inquiry what amount of protection the owners of property in these sections have received from their levees. The first settlers came from France, and established themselves at Natchez upon the bluffs there, and at New-Orleans. Here they at once found they would have to adopt precautions to save the infant colony from inundation; and in the history of Dumont it is written that M. De la Tour, a royal engineer, ordered a solid stone dike to be constructed in front of the place as early as 1707. But for want of funds this was not finished until 1727, when, in the report of Gov. Perrier, it was announced that the levee was 5,400 feet in length, with a width of 18 feet at the top. In two years this commencement of the levee system reached above the city for a distance of eighteen miles, but it was not so strong or so efficient above as that in front of the city. For these latter were composed of the earth of the banks, mere silt and detritus thrown up by the river itself and liable to be washed away very speedily. In 1735, when the Mississippi colony was transferred to King Louis, the levee extended twelve miles below the city and thirty miles above. But this was a flood year, and there were so many crevasses, partly in consequence of the inefficient manner in which the banks were made, that a series of edicts were promulgated requiring every planter to complete his levee under pain of forfeiting his lands to the Crown. In this way the levees were extended more and more without any system by mere individual efforts of settlers, so that when Louisiania was ceded by the first Napoleon to our country there were continuous levees from the lowest settlements south of New-Orleans to the mouth of Red River on the west side and to the neighborhood of Baton Rouge on the other. And so they lengthened and lengthened, until in 1844 they had crept up to the mouth of the Arkansas.

And in 1850 the Federal Government, desiring probably to have the system completed, made a grant of all the alluvial lands south of the mouth of the Ohio to their respective States as a nucleus for a fund to reclaim them. The States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Missouri organized offices for the sale of these swamp lands, and appointed Commissioners for the construction of the levees. Some recommendations were then made for a united and comprehensive system of management, as prior to that time each parish or county had looked after its own levees. In Louisiana the Police Jury had charge of the business, and in Mississippi there was a Board of Levee Commissioners elected by the riparian counties. Under the carpet-baggers the matter has passed into the hands of the State, which is a manifest improvement so far as system is concerned. But the practical working of these men has simply been to get all the money possible and to use it for other purposes whose nature it is unnecessary to particularize.

It is obvious, then, that the levee system was not the deliberate choice of American engineers as the most thorough protection against the Mississippi floods. We found it, and it grew beneath our noses. And we have seen it fail repeatedly. Southern engineers have at different times suggested other methods of protection, which may briefly be characterized as twofold. The first way is to modify the actual relations existing between the accelerating and retarding forces in the channel in such a manner as to enable the former to carry off the surplus flood water, without so great a rise in the surface as they now require. This is the system of cut-offs. Secondly, it has been proposed to reduce the maximum discharge of the water by diversion. This is the system of artificial reservoirs and lakes and outlets. Now, the supporters of both these plans base their propositions upon the idea that the levee system, useless now because imperfect, would, if thoroughly carried out, tend to raise the bed of the river. This would end in an eternal strife between man and the Mississippi, in which the latter must be finally victorious. The idea that a river confined to its channel by artificially raised banks will elevate its bed originated with M. de Prohny, of France, and was strongly seized upon by Cuvier. The former gentleman asserted that it was proved by actual observations on the river Po. Although these have been proved incorrect by a great hydraulic engineer of Italy, Lombardini, and although Humphreys and Abbott, in their exhaustive report of the Mississippi, have considered the subject disposed of in the negative, yet there are many who continue to affirm it, and who say that while it may not be true of rivers whose sediment is gravelly, it is true of those whose waters contain vegetable silt.

While the doctors disagree upon this important point, all admit that the present construction of the levees is ridiculously unscientific. They are often built where they are not required, and they are invariably too weak at important places. In spite of all the experience of the past, the levee at Bonnet Carré yields at once whenever approached by any thing like a freshet. It would seem that those who are temporarily in charge of the levees at different points are truly negligent in not strengthening the weak places in the bends by lateral spurs. Everywhere in European lands where man has endeavored to protect fertile regions from floods, the engineers have strengthened their dykes by such a device. On the Po, at Parpanese, the most dangerous erosions are stopped by five spurs, which form an obtuse angle with the shore, to which they are strongly secured. They commence with a base of about twelve gabions, made of willow twigs filled with earth, which sustain between their angles eleven gabions, upon which are placed ten more, and so on, the number in each course lessening gradually to the top, where there are only four or five. Here is a method that could be employed advantageously upon the Mississippi, for here there is nothing that can be used for the levee save earth. There is no stone below Vicksburg, save at Natchez, the whole immense stretch of the banks being nothing save alluvium. Down below this substance there is indeed an inexhaustible supply of blue aluminous clay, which would be a very efficient matter for covering the front of the levees, as the Hollanders do with their dykes of bituminous earth. But there are difficulties in obtaining this which seem almost insurmountable.

The system of cut-offs has been pronounced impossible as regards the Mississippi by very good authorities—notably Humphreys and Abbott. The general idea of the cut-off is to shorten a river by straightening it. This is done by cutting through the bends. Of course it is obvious that to do this with any hope of benefit, it would be absolutely necessary to make the cuts from the beginning to the end. The expense would naturally be something enormous, and it is more than doubtful if the experiment would succeed. It was tried in the River Arno, by the famous Italian engineer Viviani, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Without going into detail, it may be recorded that he laid it down as a first principle that it was requisite to traverse and obstruct the course of the Arno in whatever way it could be effected, and to compel this river to deposit its gravel and large stones in its upper bed. To do this he narrowed and straightened it. He shortened it three miles above Florence and one mile below, and the consequence was that the bed of the river was indubitably raised, and the stones and gravel were carried down further than ever before. Now, the inevitable consequence of the rise in the bottom of a river is that there will be a greater height of the waters in floods, a difficulty in procuring a vent for the inundations of the lower part of the stream, and an absolute necessity for a very thorough system of high levees. It is clear, moreover, that the Mississippi cannot be handled in any such fashion. The idea of cut-offs may, therefore, be definitely abandoned.

The plan of artificial outlets and of artificial reservoirs has very much greater plausibility, and the time may come when it will be seriously discussed. Artificial lakes that would receive the surplus fullness of the Mississippi, and keep it low, would be of more essential service in mitigating floods, although they could not possibly prevent them. The Mississippi is in flood during lengthened periods, but the freshets come from the tributaries like a flash. Whenever the river is in flood, at their coming there must be serious trouble all along the banks, because the combination of the two is too much for any system of levees. But if by artificial lakes the river, when it has a tendency to flood, can be relieved, then the plague of the freshets of the Ohio and other tributaries would be immensely lessened. As for the artificial outlets, of course they could be made very serviceable; but the subject is very complex and demands considerable knowledge of localities. It is far easier to do on the map than in reality. The Atchafalaya looks as if it could easily be made the channel for the Red River. But he who has looked at them both will laugh at the idea that the puny channel of the former could possibly contain the waters of the other when in high flood.

PREHISTORIC MAN.

The London papers of July 22 have the following: At the excavations now being made for the founnations of the Thames Embankment extension, to the south of the Houses of Parliament, some interesting relics of a probably prehistoric age were discovered on Friday last by the workmen employed there. These consist, for the most part, of bones supposed to be those of extinct species of quadrupeds and birds; but among them was found the under jawbone, retaining all the molar teeth, of a man, apparantly belonging to an early type of the human race. Some of the bones discovered have adhering to them small fresh-water shells, and other fresh-water shells of various kinds were found near to them in great abundance. One of the most remarkable objects found in these excavations is the upper jaw, palate, facial bones, and eye sockets of an animal of the rodentia or gnawing order. This is only wanting in two teeth—namely, those belonging to the centre of the front of the mouth, which the sockets show were, like the rabbit's, gnawing teeth. The other twelve teeth remain in the jaw, the molars being eight and the incisors four, but the incisor teeth are placed two on either side of the central gnawing teeth, and not between the two canine teeth, as in the carnivora, including men. This fragment of the mouth and facial bones of an animal is nearly of the size of the like parts of the human frame, and, excepting for the position of the rodent teeth and the absence of the canine teeth, it might at first sight be mistaken for a portion of a human head. No animal of the rodentia order of so large a size is now, however, found in this country or known to have existed in it within the period of human history. With these animal remains, and at about the same spot, a flint knife was found, evidently formed by early human skill. Most of these ancient remains were discovered at about thirty-two feet below the surface of the bank of the river opposite Abingdon street, and five feet above the level of the London clay, imbedded in a deposit of black vegetable mold, containing numerous pieces of the smaller branches of trees, become black as peat oak. Some of the bones, including those of the rodent animal, mixed together with shells, were, however, found in a fluvial sandy silt or drift, and it was in a deposit of this kind that the flint knife was obtained.

MORMON WORSHIP.

A letter from a visitor to Salt Lake to the Troy *Times* gives a brief sketch of the Mormon style of worship. The writer says: "The principal object to see here is the tabernacle, or house of worship. This is an oblong building, which seats 13,000 people. It has a wide gallery, extending around the entire structure, except at one end where the organ stands. This organ is of the same size as the great organ in Boston, and was built by the Mormons upon the very spot where it stands. It is thirty-two feet in height, and larger than many of the houses in the city. It is richly ornamented with carvings in some dark wood. It requires four men to blow the bellows. There are twenty entrances to this tabernacle. We attended service there this afternoon at 2 o'clock. There were about 5,000 people present. The service lasted two hours and a quarter. The choir is composed of 100 men and women. The men sit upon one side of the tabernacle, the women upon the other. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is celebrated every Sunday; it consists of bread and water; all partake of it who have been baptized; it is served by ten men during the preaching of the sermon. They have but one service a week in the tabernacle, and that is on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M. The Sunday-schools and other Church services are held in the ward churches—twenty-one in all. The sermon this morning was given by Elder Taylor, one of the twelve Apostles of the Church. It lasted one hour and twenty minutes, and yet I did not see a nodding head in the audience! The service is similar to ours, or about the same. It is opened by a hymn, then a prayer is made by one of the Elders, then a hymn, then the sermon. The sermon is an extemporized lecture; no text is taken, although the Bible (a large copy) rests upon the desk; the Book of Mormon is also upon the desk. The minister neither read from the Bible nor the Book of Mormon. During the sermon, or at the commencement of the sermon, eight Deacons prepare the bread—that is, break it and put it into the silver baskets; when it is ready the minister pauses a moment, and one of the Elders descends from his seat and blesses it. After the bread has been taken around, which requires some time, then the Deacons pour the water from the silver pitchers into large silver cups. When that is ready there is another pause in the sermon, another Elder comes down and blesses the water, and that is served. The ceremony occupies nearly all of the time the sermon is going on. There are two barrels of water, from which the Deacons replenish their pitchers from time to time. The communicants seem to take a good drink of water, instead of a sip only; indeed, I saw no one take less than several swallows. That accounts for the necessity of two barrels. Oh, but such a congregation of hard countenances! They are a hard-work looking people, browned by exposure to the air, and dressed in clothes and bonnets that they brought with them when they came out as pioneers."

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A Quebec newspaper says that two men named Coté, father and son, while fishing in the Nicolet, near Danville, last Saturday, kindled a fire against a tree and afterward went to sleep. The fire consumed the trunk of the tree, and it fell over, killing young Coté. He leaves a wife and large family.

SHEARMAN IN ENGLAND.

A PLEA FOR MR. BEECHER.

THE OLD ERIE "LAWYER" IN THE CITY TEMPLE PRAYER-MEETING—"HON. MR. SHEARMAN" MAKES SOME ASTOUNDING STATEMENTS.

Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, Mr. Beecher's bosom friend and legal adviser since the outbreak of the scandal, has been traveling in England since his labors in the Brooklyn court-room, and has turned up in the City Temple of Rev. Dr. Parker, in London, where he made a speech relative to his client's case. The reports of his remarks which appeared in the London papers are reproduced below.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of July 23 has the following: Before closing the usual Thursday morning service at the City Temple yesterday, Dr. Parker said there was in the congregation Hon. Mr. Shearman, the leading counsel in the recent great trial across the Atlantic, who had come to our shores to seek refreshment and rest, and whom the reverend Doctor welcomed as a Christian gentleman and the personal friend of Henry Ward Beecher and a member of his church. He would remain at the close of that service, said the Doctor, in order to meet with any who, being interested in this matter, might desire to ascertain further particulars regarding it. The ordinary service was then closed, and after an interval, during which about half the congregation retired, Dr. Parker opened the meeting. He stated that he was in as good a position to judge of the case as any of the jury, seeing he had before him daily reports, which contained every word and letter. The press, in their attacks upon him, [Dr. Parker,] had made him a lightning conductor, but the conductor had done its duty by shooting off all into the gutter. He then called on Hon. Mr. Shearman to make a statement. This gentleman began by saying that in volunteering to explain any matters in regard to this case he had only thought of doing so in a private meeting, and not publicly. However, he might be pardoned for first of all saying that his position with regard to Henry Ward Beecher was not that of an ordinary counsel, but rather that of a friend. He loved Mr. Beecher more than any human being—his wife he loved, his friends were very dear to him; but none on earth took so high a place in his heart as his friend Mr. Beecher. He might say that he had insisted on conducting the case without any fee or reward. He did not mention this to his own praise, but simply to show that no man living held so good a position to sift every matter as he did. He could search his house from top to bottom, could open every drawer, could thoroughly investigate the most secret affairs of his life, and, therefore, was best able to bring out the truth, and the whole truth. He knew a man holding the public place that the accused did must rest his character ultimately on the truth itself, and it was an exhibition of that which he had wished to give to the world, for he knew Henry Ward Beecher could bear to stand in its light. He next went on to place before the meeting the American kissing customs, and showed that it was the common practice for gentlemen and clergymen to kiss the wives of their intimate friends, and claimed for Mr. Beecher what we should call the credit of being less given to this familiarity than the clergy generally. But on Tilton's request he had renewed this practice with Mrs. Tilton subsequent to her marriage. After Tilton had accepted the free love views and taken other wives, he charged his wife with adultery, and afterward attempted to convict Beecher of being the partner in her guilt. Tilton had a wonderful influence over his wife, but nevertheless could not extort from her such a condemnation of the Pastor. When, however, she was so ill that her recovery was not expected, he caused her, in her excessive weakness, to write a charge against Mr. Beecher. But that was one not of adultery, but of improper solicitations, and this was forced from Mrs. Tilton when she was so weak that from then till now she has no remembrance of writing it. Mr. Shearman afterwards declared Francis D. Moulton's untrustworthiness of moral character and of his wife's evidence, and proceeded to show how that, while Loader and Price swore to witnessing the adultery of H. W. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton in 1868, the latter had not arrived in America till 1869, and did not become acquainted with Loader till 1870 or 1871, and also that they had never been in Tilton's house till the time of the trial, and in order to prepare their affidavits. One of the counsel for Tilton, whose name he mentioned, had stated to another, who refused to take the retainer, that he might be thankful for having escaped the task, as he had never known of a more "infernal conspiracy." This counsel had declined to make a speech in the case, but had been satisfied with examining the witnesses. Another employed as counsel on the same side had told him in confidence that he was assured of Mr. Beecher's innocence. Without exception, however, the whole of the counsel for the accused believed implicitly in his integrity. In reference to the jury Hon. Mr. Shearman declared that they would have had a unanimous verdict in favor of Mr. Beecher but for the fact that one of the number had sworn that he knew Francis D. Moulton only by sight, while he was a personal friend of his, and daily conversed with him in the court. It was this man who stood out when for three times the ballot showed 11 to 1 in favor of Henry Ward Beecher, and when at last he was charged by his fellow-jurymen with complicity with Moulton, he, in his fear, promised to record his vote differently. Unfortunately, however, a quarrel arose, and he held out, and at last the vote was 9 to 3. Practically, however, it was as 11 to 1 favorable to Beecher, and this although at the commencement of the trial it was as 8 to 4 against him. These facts testified to Beecher's innocence, as he himself was ready to do after having gone so minutely into the details of his life during the years past.

From the London Times, July 23.

The two hundred and sixtieth noonday service at the City Temple, and the last of the season, was held yesterday, and at its close the minister, Rev. Dr. Parker, intimated that there had just arrived from America, and was present among them, Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, a member of Plymouth Church, and one of Mr. H. W. Beecher's counsel in the late trial. Dr. Parker intimated that those who desired might remain, when Mr. Shearman would answer any questions on the subject of the trial. Some hundreds of both sexes did so. Dr. Parker introduced Mr. Shearman, remarking that the thing most wanted in this case was information. He had seen in a leading article of the principal Conservative journal in the North of England the statement that this famous trial was an action for libel brought by Mr. Beecher against Mr. Tilton. For himself, he had endeavored to acquaint himself with the merits of the case by reading the best newspaper reports from day to day. Mr. Shearman, after explaining that the invitation extended to him was entirely unexpected, said that if his relation to Mr. Beecher's case had been merely professional he might not have felt at liberty to speak of it on such an occasion. But he had been a friend of Mr. Beecher for twenty-five years and a member of Plymouth Church for many years, and when he took charge of the case he did so upon the express condition—contrary to the wishes of Mr. Beecher and his other friends—that he should receive for his twelve months' services no compensation whatever. This he did partly from the extreme personal affection which he felt for Mr. Beecher, but partly because he felt that the cause of Christianity required that the case should be thoroughly sifted and the exact truth ascertained, free from the restrictions to which a counsel under a fee must necessarily submit. Mr. Beecher had given him the freest access to his house and papers, and he had made it his business to know the whole truth upon every point, and to base the defense upon that alone. In this determination Mr. Beecher had always most heartily concurred. He said that the whole case rested upon the word of Mr. Moulton, who seemed to pass in England for a merchant of high standing and good repute, whereas Mr. Moulton was, in fact, a man of very low origin, and whose word, even in commercial matters, was in very bad repute, while in respect to this case he was known to have threatened adverse witnesses in blasphemous language, and to have shown himself utterly unscrupulous. Mr. Shearman referred to an impression which he thought existed in England that Mr. Beecher had admitted some "improprieties." This he entirely denied, unless it was an impropriety in Mr. Beecher to kiss, on a few occasions, a lady whom he had known from childhood intimately, whose husband constantly kissed Mr. Beecher himself, and expressly desired his wife to kiss him. If such things were necessarily wrong, no doubt Mr. Beecher was wrong; but, if so, a vast proportion of American society must be condemned, for Mr. Beecher was really more cautious in his relations with ladies thus brought up in his church, and looking upon him as a father, than was usual among the clergy in America. Mr. Shearman said that the expressions of grief and remorse in Mr. Beecher's letters were based upon his long belief that Mrs. Tilton had, by some thoughtless over-attention on his part, been beguiled into a passion for him which had supplanted her husband in her heart and produced the utmost misery in the family. He appealed to every gentleman to say whether, if this had been true, Mr. Beecher would not have been unworthy of respect if he had not felt profound sorrow. But, in fact, Mr. Beecher was deceived by Tilton and Moulton on this point, as on many others, and Mrs. Tilton had really been faithful to her husband even in thought. Mr. Shearman explained that the failure of the jury to agree was caused by one man only, whose unseemly intimacy with Moulton while actually in the jury-box had excited general remark. He said the counsel for Mr. Beecher were not merely professionally but personally satisfied of his entire innocence, while at least two of Mr. Tilton's counsel were privately of the same opinion, one of them having just before receiving a retainer denounced the prosecution as "the most infernal conspiracy of modern times." Mr. Shearman closed by an account of the explosion of the now acknowledged conspiracy of Loader and Price on behalf of Tilton, and by a declaration of his own absolute conviction of Mr. Beecher's purity and integrity. No one appearing disposed to question Mr. Shearman, Dr. Parker declared the meeting closed.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It is, it appears, in Brooklyn, the common practice for gentlemen and clergymen to kiss the wives of their intimate friends. Mr. Beecher, indeed, with that innocence which is now recognized as his chief characteristic, was less given to this pleasant pastime than the generality of the clergy; and it was only at Mr. Tilton's particular request that he recommenced with Mrs. Tilton the benedictions he had discontinued when she married. It is not, unfortunately, a wholly unheard-of thing in this country for a man to kiss the wife of his intimate friend, but the practice does not with us bring any balm to the husband's bosom. If wives of the United States are regarded from Mr. Shearman's point of view, it can, of course, matter little to a husband if not only the clergyman, but the clerk and church-wardens to boot, are in the habit of kissing his wife. For Mr. Shearman tells us that "he loves Mr. Beecher more than any human being; his wife he loves, his friends are very dear to him; but none on earth take so high a place in his heart as Mr. Beecher." When a man holds such sentiments his jealousy will only be aroused when he catches a stranger kissing—not his wife—but his parson.

THE RANK OF NAVY OFFICERS.

LONG STANDING DIFFERENCES SETTLED BY AN ORDER FROM SECRETARY ROBESON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Secretary of the Navy has issued a general order which definitely settles the long pending differences between line and staff officers with regard to rank. The Secretary quotes the law with regard to commanding officers, and gives his official construction of it in order to remove misunderstanding. The following are the principal points of the order: Officers entrusted with the command of vessels of war on naval stations, or with the command or direction of any military expedition or duty, whatever their rank, must, while properly in such command or direction, have full command, authority and precedence over all officers and persons of whatever rank serving in such vessel, station, or expedition, or in the execution of such duty. This authority or precedence will descend to the officer or person on whom such command or direction may devolve by reason of the death, disability or absence of the person otherwise in command or direction.

In the case of the death, disability, or absence of an officer in military command or direction, this command and direction, with all its authority and precedence, devolves and rests upon the line officer next in rank who may be present. The direction of all courts and boards and precedence thereon, and in all processions on shore, will devolve upon the next officer in rank who may be present, without regard to the corps to which he belongs. Officers of the staff corps of the Navy will, on all occasions, be treated with the same respect as officers of corresponding rank in the line, not in command, under like circumstances. Their legal rank carries with it the same personal dignity, and is to receive in all respects the same consideration. No officer of any grade of the Navy is authorized by virtue of his own mere rank and authority to give any order or grant any privilege, permission, or liberty to his senior in the rank of any corps, nor is any senior officer required to receive such order, privilege, permission, or liberty from his junior, unless such junior is at the time in command of the vessel of war, or naval station to which the senior is attached or in command, or direction of the military expedition, or duty on which such senior is serving, and no commanding officer is authorized to delegate to any junior the authority to grant any permission, privilege, or liberty to his senior; but must himself receive and hear, under the proper regulations, any request therefor from such senior, satisfying himself as to its propriety, and deciding the matter in the exercise of his own authority. The efficiency of every military organization requires of the commanding authority, besides the general duties of command and direction, the additional duties of the organization of police and inspection. All these appertain to and go with the command. For the relief of the commanding officer they are usually entrusted in their details to subordinates, but they are performed by his authority and under his direction on shipboard. The Secretary of the Navy, by the authority of law, designates the senior line-officer to perform these duties in addition to the ordinary duties assigned to him as such line-officer attached to the ship. The officer so designated is called, for the time being, the "aid, or executive of the commanding officer." This is not a new rank, nor has the officer by virtue of the title, or in consequence of the detail, any new "independent authority." It is merely a designation of the officer who, for the relief of the commandant, and by his authority alone, carries out on board the ship the details of organization, inspection, and police duties, corresponding to those which, in the Army, are performed by the adjutants, inspectors, and officers of the day.

The duties of organization, inspection, and police devolve upon the "aid or executive of the commander of a vessel of war" by virtue of his detail as such "aid or executive," and they and the exercise of the authority necessary to execute them are recognized by all military laws and usage and by the statute which authorizes his designation. The officer in command of a ship of war is not authorized to delegate his power except for the carrying out of the details of the general duties to be performed by his authority. While the statute provides that the officer detailed to act as "aid or executive" shall, "when not impracticable, be next in rank to the commanding officer," still it contemplates the same obedience when this is impracticable, but orders to seniors, not given in the ordinary progress of military organization or duty, are to be so announced.

Every officer in charge of a department has, of course, the general right, at all proper times, to communicate and confer directly with the responsible commanding officer concerning any matter relating to his department, and his duty to do so is absolute whenever he thinks it necessary for the good of his department or of the service.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE IN CHICAGO.

The report of the Board of Public Works of Chicago for the year ending on the 1st of June last, gives some interesting figures. It says: "The principal event in the history of the city since the submission of the last annual report of this board was the fire of July 14, 1874, in the South Division, which consumed an area covering about sixty acres, and destroyed a large amount of property. The board do not consider this fire as a great calamity to the city, as it appeared to many, especially to non-residents. Excepting the property north of Harrison street, the buildings destroyed were of an inferior and inflammable kind, and the section which they covered constituted a dangerous and easily combustible link between the solidly rebuilt business portion of the city and the south-western region, which is largely wooden, and exposed at many seasons to swift winds which would irresistibly carry northward a fire beginning in the lumber section. The ground burned over by the July conflagration is being gradually re-covered by a substantial class of structures, superior in all respects to those which they replace. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to improve the condition of the burned section, by the laying of water mains and the addition of other facilities for protection; and this district is now as secure against fire as the business centre. A precise idea of the greater immunity which the city now enjoys against fire, is furnished by the increase in water facilities. In 1871, the year of the great fire, there were 272 miles of water-pipe; now there are nearly 400. There were then 1,552 fire-hydrants, and there are now 2,607; and before the year is out the pumping capacity of the municipal water-works will be 100,000,000 gallons daily against a capacity of 38,000,000 four years ago. The land extension of the new lake tunnel is already available for fire purposes, extending a distance of 20,500 feet under the city, and having seventeen water-shafts for fire purposes. These figures, however, do not completely represent the enlargement of fire precautions, for, in addition to the total increase in the quantity of water, many of the old pipes and hydrants have been taken up and replaced by larger ones, and ten fire cisterns have been built, the size and location of which will be found in the report of the City Engineer. It has been the policy of the board to use the appropriation so as to furnish the amplest security against a recurrence of fire, rather than to extend water-pipes into sparse and remote settlements; and it is believed that, as soon as the new engines shall be in working order—namely, in November of this year—Chicago will be one of the safest cities in the country, if not in the world, so far as the water supply is concerned."

A SAILOR BOY'S DREAM.

A young citizen of Rochester, who was once a sailor, reports that one night when off the west coast of Africa, he dreamed that he saw his mother's corpse and the friends around it as at a funeral. He awakened and found himself weeping. He was so impressed with the dream that he noted the time when it passed through his mind, and when he arrived in port and hastened home he found that at precisely the time he had noted the facts that he had dreamed about had actually transpired.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

MONUMENT AT SARATOGA.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The Board of Trustees of the Saratoga Monument Association held a meeting in Saratoga Monday, and Hon. Hamilton Fish, President during the past year, having resigned his membership, ex-Gov. Seymour was elected President of the board. Mr. Seymour was not present, but the following letter from him was read:

UTICA, July 31, 1875.

DEAR SIR: I am sorry I cannot meet with the members of the "Saratoga Monument Association" on Monday next, as I feel a deep interest in its object. It is a disgrace to our State that it has neglected to put up a single stone to commemorate any one of the great events which have taken place on its soil. Since the war for independence New-York has risen to the foremost place in the Union, surpassing all other States in power, wealth, and population, yet there is nothing to mark the spot where the great battle was fought which secured that independence. This is in strange contrast with the spirit shown in other States, although they may have lost their comparative importance. This indifference is due in part to the fact that our present prosperity and growing greatness lead us to think of the present and future rather than of the past. The time has come when our duty can no longer be neglected without exposing ourselves to the charge of unpatriotic indifference to the history of our State and of our country. A just pride in the actions of our fathers and an interest in the scenes they made glorious by their heroism lie at the foundation of patriotic sentiments and are essential to public virtue. There is no better way of purifying the political atmosphere than by keeping alive in men's minds the memories of those who unselfishly served the public at the cost of toil, of suffering and of blood. If all the events of historic interest which have occurred within the limits of New-York were marked by suitable monuments they would in every part of our State rebuke the spirit of selfish gain or corrupt ambition engendered by the mercenary speculative temper of our day. I believe the commemorative celebrations which will be held in all parts of our country at the close of the hundred years of our national existence will do much to restore public virtue. New-York must no longer lag behind in the pious work. We must begin to put up landmarks which will make the history of our State familiar to every household.

First of all the monument at Saratoga must be erected, for there the great battle was fought which virtually ended the struggle for independence. In the history of the world it is counted among the few decisive contests which have shaped the destinies of nations. This monument will not merely minister to local pride or provincial prejudice; it will be a graceful and patriotic tribute from the State which has been most largely benefited by the war of the revolution to all the States, North and South, whose soldiers took part in the bloody fight. It was on the broadest scale an American victory. It will be a fitting introduction to the work of marking hereafter the scenes of events of more local interest. Let not the cost stand in the way of private or of public action. The official virtue and watchfulness which will check one of the frauds of this day will more than save the cost of a lofty structure which will tell of the devotion and self-sacrifice of the days of our fathers.

I am truly yours, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

WM. L. STONE, Esq., Secretary, &c.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

DESCENT UPON A GANG AT ST. PAUL, MINN.

The Chicago *Tribune* has an interesting account of the important arrest of counterfeiters which was made by Marshal McLaren, on information furnished by Treasury agents, at St. Paul, Minn., on Saturday night. It appears that Assistant Chief Benson, of the Secret Service, and others, have believed for some three months that an engraver and electrotyper named Woolsey, who was connected with the Boscobel, Wis., gang of counterfeiters broken up last year, was located in St. Paul, and probably engaged in getting out a new series of counterfeits. Having learned his location, and facts enough to assure them that they could trap him, the agent and detectives went to St. Paul from different directions Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and were prepared for business Friday night, but found the suspected man was temporarily absent. Saturday evening they captured Woolsey in a saloon near the Post Office, and, proceeding immediately to his residence, a small house on Dousman street, upper town, there arrested his wife and his assistant in counterfeiting, and secured plates and counterfeit notes in various stages of progress amounting to about $100,000. The principal is George W. Woolsey, who has assumed the names of George Clark and George E. Carl, and is about thirty years old, having, according to the detectives, been in the counterfeiting business for eight and a half years. His wife, who gave her name as Mrs. Mary Clark, is about twenty-two years old, and has a baby about eighteen months old. She is entirely devoted to her husband, and refuses to make any disclosures. The second man arrested refused to give his name, but is known to the detectives as Samuel Pevser, alias C. A. Davis, a printer by trade, twenty-two years old, and comparatively a new hand in the counterfeiting business. Woolsey's father resides at Clear Lake, Iowa. Two years ago Woolsey was located six miles south-east of Clear Lake, and, being warned that detectives were after him, escaped after burying the plates on which he was at work, which are supposed to be the same plates captured in St. Paul. The plates captured were for $10 on the Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Paducah, N. Y., there being no such place, but the plates were close imitations of genuine $10 of the similarly named bank of Paducah, Ky.; also electrotype or soft copy and plate for $2 on the Peekskill National Bank; a plate for $10 on the National Bank of Poughkeepsie, and an electrotype for $20 on the National Bank of Westchester County, N. Y. The bills in process of preparation were from the Paducah plates, a few being ready for the finishing chemical bath, and others so far advanced that the detectives say they would have had 10,000 bills ready for issue within ten days. The present appearance of the most advanced bills is rough, coarse work, but experts say that they would have come out with a look of age and use which would have covered all deficiencies in printing, while the general effect of the bills would have been equal to the best work on genuine plates. Woolsey used the upper part of his house for engraving and finishing, and the cellar for printing. A lithograph press, fine inks, and a variety of chemicals were found about the establishment and seized.

THE SCYTHIA AND THE WHALE.

A correspondent of the Boston *Globe* writes to that journal on July 20: The chief topic of conversation in shipping circles to-day is the wonderful story which has come to light of the killing, by the Cunard steamer Scythia, of an immense whale in the Irish Sea. The collision occurred on Saturday, off Ballycotton, and, although the steamer sustained no injuries except a "bump" and a little rocking, the monster of the deep was instantly killed. When the news reached Liverpool first that the steamer and a whale had been in collision, the story was treated as a joke. The Captain of the steamer, it was alleged, had mistaken his reckoning, and instead of being in collision with a whale, had only struck a buoy off Ballycotton, with which all navigators accustomed to that part of the coast were acquainted. It was useless to appeal to the evidence of passengers on board the steamer, that after the collision the sea was "covered with blood." This was held to be a mere fragment—the invention of the fertile brain of some Yankee newspaper correspondent on board the steamer. In fact, the existence of the whale off Ballycotton, and its encounter with the Cunard liner, would have led to as much disputation as the reality of the great sea-serpent, had not the whale been found floating, dead, near the place where the steamer was said to have been in collision with it.

How the great fish got into collision with the steamer is likely to remain a mystery. There are different theories. One is that the whale was taken at an unguarded moment. Not suspecting that it was in the track—or "lanes," as the Cunard Captains call them—which the steamers of this line take in crossing to America, the whale was floating peacefully on the billows and asleep, and that its slumbers were rudely interrupted by the propeller of the Scythia coming smack against its snout. This is the theory of those who believe that whales sleep. Another theory is that the unfortunate whale, which had been drifted down from northern latitudes by forces which it could not control, on getting near the Irish coast was in a sportive mood, and that, while it was

"Playing high its buoyant roll and leap."

the Scythia suddenly came up, and the propeller of the steamer, striking the monster of the deep, brought its gambols to a sudden termination. Whatever may have led to the whale's unhappy end, that it is dead and, as sportsmen say "bagged," is beyond doubt, for the carcass of the creature was safely towed into the Mersey last night by the tug British King, commanded by Capt. Roose.

On Saturday, the 17th, while between Ballycotton and Roche's Point, the yacht Killmany "picked up" the carcass of the whale. The yacht took the whale in tow for the purpose of taking it to Queenstown. The yacht, with its extraordinary prize, became becalmed. While in this position the British King hove in sight, and, those in board the yacht communicating the position of affairs, it was agreed that the tug should take the yacht and whale in tow to Queenstown. The hawser given by the yacht to the tug was not strong enough for the strain, and after towing a short distance it gave way. The crew on board the tug, however, were determined not to lose the whale now that it was captured, but resolved to bring it to Liverpool, for the purpose of showing that the encounter between the steamer and the monster was not mythical. Some tackle was lashed about the tail of the whale, the tug's hawser was employed, and ultimately the carcass of the "king of the sea" was towed into Queenstown by the British King. The Scythia, the slayer of the whale, happened to be in the harbor at the time. The carcass of the whale was towed alongside the steamer, and the crew and passengers, on seeing it, gave a hearty cheer. The tug and the whale remained in the harbor until 11 o'clock on Sunday, and during their stay were visited by thousands, who were anxious to see the "great creature that was kilt by the steamer." The British King on Sunday morning set sail for Liverpool with her strange charge in tow. In crossing the Channel the invariable signal was, "Where are you bound for, and what have you got in tow?" When the reply was, "A whale," the interrogatories were not continued. The British King and the whale, which measures fifty-six feet long, reached the Mersey late last night, and took up a position off the Albert wall, to the no small wonderment of those who witnessed the strange arrival. The *Mercury* announces that the monster will be beached this afternoon, but as the Parthia sails before the ceremony takes place, I hasten to send you these hurried particulars.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE POPE AND THE JESUITS—FORMIDABLE INFLUENCE OF THE FRATERNITY.

The London *Hour* publishes the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Rome, whose sources of information, it is asserted, may be thoroughly depended upon:

"During the reign of Pius IX. the governing power of the Curia Romana has been transferred to the Jesuits. The theory is that the Curia is an organization of the various congregations or ministerial departments for submitting their views to and receiving their orders from the Pope. But in practice the action of the Curia has come to be the action of the Jesuits. This action shapes itself diversely in different countries. For example, in Spain it openly espouses the cause of Don Carlos, while in England it takes a totally different line. The modern power of the Jesuits dates from the year 1848, when they persuaded the Pope during the popular movements of that time that they and they alone were his friends. Their flattery that none but themselves appreciated his genius and piety had its natural effect. Their first important step was to fill the *nunciatures*, or legations, and the bishoprics everywhere with persons subject to Jesuit influence. The consequence of this was the dismissal of every official suspected of a taint of Liberalism. The Jesuits who saw the Pope daily for a long period and molded his mind to their ends were Father Bresciani and Father Piccirillo. Their influence led to the proclamation of the Immaculate Conception and the Syllabus, to the Vatican Council and its declaration of the Pope's infallibility. To strengthen their hold these men brought to Rome and published just below the Vatican their organ, the *Civilta Cattolica*. By degrees all the surroundings of the Pope became more and more Jesuitical, each Episcopal vacancy as it occurred being filled by a prelate with Jesuit tendencies. These things so annoyed the Cardinals that they nominated Patrizi Cardinal Vicar of Rome on purpose that he might have the daily opportunity of seeing the Pope and influencing his administration. In the College of Cardinals itself opposition to the Jesuits was declared, and Cardinal d'Andrea went to Naples and there published a protest which greatly irritated the Pope. He was allured back to Rome by the promise that if he would remain quiet nothing would be said of his indiscretion; but his first interview with the Pope was so stormy that the Cardinal took to his bed, and shortly died, it is said, from the effects of his contumacy. Cardinal Barrilli, warned by this event, said, 'I will keep my opinions to myself.' The Council was subjected to a complete system of Jesuit espionage, and upon every prelate of eminence some Jesuit agent was fastened. Jesuit influence has equally effected all the recent sittings of the consistory and the nominations of Bishops. Many of the English Bishops sent the strongest possible remonstrance to the Pope against the elevation of Manning to the Cardinalate; and the election was secured by the Jesuit influence, so that Manning is pledged to do all in his power to bring about their ends. The Jesuits are tans *de facto* the Catholic Church, since the white Pope Pius IX. is but the instrument of the black Pope, Father Beckx. Wherever the Jesuits are attacked precisely the same results will follow that Bismarck began to experience three years ago, when he commenced his anti-Jesuit campaign. These considerations are important for the statesmen in those countries in which the inevitable contest has begun, or is about to begin. It is doubtful whether, if the Pope died to-morrow, an Ultramontane or a Jesuit successor would follow. Cardinal Franchi, with Jesuit tendencies, believes that he would be elected. The Jesuits have led Manning to believe that he has the best chance. Should a new batch of Cardinals be created, the Jesuit influence will then so decidedly predominate that the election of a Jesuit Pope will be inevitable, and that will be the beginning of the end. Should any other than an Italian be elected an open schism of the non-Jesuit Indian Cardinals is not an improbable event. In that case, a fierce domestic war in every household professedly Catholic would ensue. The Jesuits declare that they look with hope to England. Sincere and humble Christians of all persuasions also look to England, hoping to find her, as heretofore, the champion of intellectual, moral and religious life and light.

GEN. ORD AT THE RIO GRANDE.

The New-Orleans *Republican* has a letter from San Antonio, Texas, dated July 27, which says: "Since the arrest of Gen. Cortina the frontier seems to enjoy a season of refreshing peace and quiet. Even the Indians have been less demonstrative during the last full moon than usual, although there is a band of them stealing horses in the vicinity of Uvalde and on the Nueces River, about 100 miles from here. Gen. Ord, the department commander, left here day before yesterday for Fort Brown, via Brashear. Gen. Ord does not believe that the absence of Cortina from the Lower Rio Grande is any way likely to cause a permanent cessation of cattle lifting, and consequently he goes to the Lower Rio Grande to personally superintend the inauguration of his policy, which will be that of increased vigilance. The Mexican population on both sides of the river is made up, to an astonishing extent, of professional stock thieves who have never followed any other avocation. There is no good reason to believe that they will be transformed into honest men by the arrest, or even the execution, of their master Cortina. There may be less boldness and system in the raids hereafter but that the raids should cease entirely just now when the cattle are fat is really expecting too much from Cortina's *muchachos*. But the Lower Rio Grande is not such a difficult stream to guard, comparatively speaking. The banks on this side of the river are high, and the fords few and far between. The line of the Rio Grande is infinitely easier to guard than would be the Sierra Madra Mountains the boundary line, which is so frequently mentioned by those who know nothing about it, as the proper one. In order, however, to make the Lower Rio Grande absolutely 'greaser-proof,' if I may coin a term, it would require a larger force than has heretofore been stationed there. Gen. Ord will see to this matter in person, and do the very best he can under the circumstances, with the forces at his disposal."

A NOVEL PROPELLER.

The New-Haven *Palladium* says that a mechanic in that city, named Jardine, has invented a method of propelling boats by atmospheric pressure, by which he claims to be able to attain a speed of five miles an hour. The boat which he has taken for his experiment was a two-masted sharpie. Two keels have been placed on the bottom, parallel with each other. The motive power lies in a small engine, run by a small boiler. This engine runs a blower, which forces the air into an air-tight box built in the bottom of the boat, a little toward the stern. Three iron tubes lead from the box through the bottom of the boat, being flush with the outside. These tubes are inclined to the stern, and convey the compressed air to the top of the water. This air, pressed against the surface of the water, forces the boat forward without any swell. The keels keep the air from spreading before it does its work. The inventor claims to have a very valuable invention and something that might be used to advantage, especially in canals. Mr. Jardine has been experimenting with the boat for the last three weeks. Its first trip was for a distance of several miles. The horse power needed as propelling power is very small indeed.

AGED WRESTLERS.

The Eatonton (Ga.) *Messenger* has a "pleasant incident" which it relates as follows: "Uncle Billy Dennis, of this county, is upward of eighty years old. A few weeks back he visited his children in Hancock. While there he met an old gentleman with whom he had a regular cross-road combat just fifty years ago. The two exchanged salutations, talked a while at random, meantime taking one or two 'horns.' Then the Hancock veteran proposed a wrestle. The banter was accepted, and Uncle Billy, who whipped at their last meeting, honorably celebrated this semi-centennial by walloping the Hancockite flat upon the ground. Probably two other old gentlemen of like age, strength, and sprightliness, cannot be found in Georgia."

SCALPERS DEFEATED.

Judge Pearre, of the Allegany County (Md.) Circuit Court, has rendered a decision in the case of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad against Hilleary for the recovery of railroad ticket coupons alleged to have been stolen from the company and afterward sold by a "scalper's" office in Baltimore to Hilleary, who was an innocent party to the transaction. The case was tried some months ago before a Magistrate at Cumberland, and decided against the company; the company appealed, and Judge Pearre has just made a decision reversing the Magistrate's judgment. Judge Pearre, in his written opinion, says that "tickets from Pittsburg to Washington, after having been used as far as Cumberland, are not salable by the holder to a third party for transportation to Washington from Cumberland, and that the company is not compelled to take them if it can identify them."

QUEER FRIENDS.

A curious story of animal friendship comes from Newtown, Conn., where a black-and-tan dog has taken charge of a brood of chickens, and with them occupies a basket, barking at every one approaching. He steps into the basket, and moving the chickens with his paws, secures room to lie down in, when the small balls of down nestle close to him and overrun his body.

A PUNCTUAL BAKER.

The baker in Portsmouth, N. H., whose workshop was burned on Sunday morning, opened his ovens as soon as the fire around them had spent itself sufficiently for him to approach them, took out his supply of beans and brown bread, and delivered them seasonably to his customers, as if nothing had happened.

THE ASTRONOMERS' WORK.

RESULTS TO SCIENCE OF THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

THE DIFFICULTIES MET—SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONTACT OBSERVATIONS—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN—THE OPPOSITION OF MARS IN 1877.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 29, 1875.

The observations of the transit of Venus for the purpose of determining the true distance of the sun from the earth, for which costly expeditions were last year equipped and sent out by most of the civilized nations on the globe, do not now promise to correct materially the information before possessed. Just what the expeditions did accomplish, so far as the labors of the American observers are concerned, is given in a statement which your correspondent has obtained from Prof. Harkness, of the Naval Observatory, who was one of the Commissioners of the United States, and also had charge of the party stationed at Hobart Town, in Tasmania. It will be seen that the observations of contacts were not sufficiently successful to admit of the application of the noted method of Halley to the computations, but they may be reduced by the method of De Lisle. There were enough excellent photographs secured to make possible the most accurate computations which can be obtained from that almost untried method of recording astronomical observations. It will be remembered that all the observations of all nations are to be ultimately brought together and used in making the final deductions. But at best the results will never be accepted as conclusive till verified by other and more certain methods of determining the sun's true distance. The following is the statement from Prof. Harkness:

THE STATIONS CHOSEN AND THE WEATHER.

As yet it would be premature to attempt to state definitely what has been accomplished by the transit of Venus expeditions; but the subject has so much intrinsic interest that a brief survey of it cannot be otherwise than attractive. We will consider only the American expeditions, of which there were eight. Those in the Northern Hemisphere being stationed at Wladivostok, Siberia; Pekin, China, and Nagasaki, Japan; and those in the Southern hemisphere at Kerguelen Island; Hobart Town and Campbell Town, Tasmania; Queenstown, New-Zealand, and Chatham Island.

Many of these are such out-of-the-way places that the question naturally arises, how came they to be chosen? The answer is simple. To see the whole transit each observer had to be so situated that the sun would be above his horizon all the time that Venus was on its disk. This limited the stations to a region which may be defined generally as comprehending Asia and that part of the Pacific Ocean in which the Australian islands lie. Again, the distance of the sun was to be measured by means of a triangle, and to get a long base line it was desirable to put the northern observers as far north, and the southern observers as far south, as possible. Finally, the success of the observations was dependent upon the sky being clear at the critical time, and on that account it was necessary to select those points which usually have the largest percentage of clear weather in December. Upon examination it was found that at the season in question the weather was usually so much better in the northern hemisphere than in the southern that to equalize the chances of obtaining observations in these two regions it would be necessary to send five parties to the southern and only three to the northern one. These were the conditions which led to the choice of the stations already mentioned.

The commission to whom the arrangement of the expeditions was intrusted naturally supposed that on the day of the transit clouds would prevail at some of these places to such an extent as to preclude all observations, while at others the sky would probably be clear enough to permit the continuous observation of Venus during the whole of her passage across the sun. However, these anticipations were not realized. On the contrary, the entire earth seems to have been involved in broken, drifting clouds; and, strangely enough, although all the American stations suffered from them, still there was not one at which some observations were not obtained.

METHOD OF FINDING THE SUN'S DISTANCE.

It will assist us in estimating the value of the results achieved at these stations if we consider for a moment the nature of the problem attacked. If a person sitting at the back of a room looks out of the window he will see the window bar projected against the house on the opposite side of the street. Now, without removing his eyes from the window, let him rise from his chair and the window bar will appear to sink to a lower position on the opposite house. In the same way when Venus was passing between the earth and the sun she appeared nearer the sun's northern limb to the observers at the southern stations than to those at the northern ones. The object of the expeditions was to measure the exact amount of this displacement, and it was proposed to effect this by two different methods, known respectively as the Photographic and the Halleyan. To fix our ideas, let us consider only one northern and one southern station. If at both these stations photographs of the sun are taken at short intervals during the whole of the transit they will furnish the means of laying down the two paths of the planet over the sun's disc, as seen respectively from the two stations, and the distance between these paths can be measured with very little trouble. This is the photographic method. Again, as the velocity with which Venus appears to move is nearly constant all the world over, it follows that the time occupied in her transit will be a measure of the length of her path on the sun's disc. Hence, if at each station we note accurately the time when she enters on and leaves the sun's disc, we have the means of computing the length of the two paths required, and by laying them down on a drawing of the sun we can find their distance apart as before. This is the Halleyan method. Of course, in the actual use of these methods as many stations as possible are employed, and numerous small corrections have to be taken into account, which make the computation very difficult and laborious. But enough has been said to enable the reader to comprehend the principle of the methods.

THE SUCCESS OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONS.

The number of photographs taken was as follows: At Wladivostok, thirteen; at Pekin, ninety; at Nagasaki, sixty; at Kerguelen, twenty-six; at Hobart Town, thirty-nine; at Campbell Town, fifty-five; at Queenstown, fifty-nine, and at Chatham Island, eight. That is, there was 163 pictures taken in the northern, and 187 in the southern hemisphere, making a total of 350. On the whole, this is a tolerably satisfactory result, especially as the pictures are quite evenly distributed between the two hemispheres; but if the weather had been fine about three times as many would have been obtained. These numbers refer only to pictures taken while Venus was completely within the disc of the sun. In addition, about 250 others were obtained in which Venus appears only as an indentation in the edge of the sun.

THE OBSERVATIONS OF CONTACTS.

Before passing to the observations made according to the Halleyan method, it may be remarked that the instant when Venus first touches the sun's edge is technically called the first contact. Passing gradually onto the face of the sun his light finally closes around her, and she appears as a black dot upon his face. The instant when this takes place is the second contact. After traversing the sun's disc, the black dot arrives a second time at his edge, which is the third contact, and finally at the fourth contact it passes entirely off.

The contacts observed at the American stations were as follows: At Wladivostok, the first, second, and third; at Pekin, all four; at Nagasaki, the first and second; at Kerguelen Island, the first only; at Hobart Town, none; at Campbell Town, the third; at Queenstown, the first and second; and at Chatham Island, none. Although both the second and third contacts were observed at two northern stations, still, as this was not done at any southern station, they cannot be used according to the Halleyan method. Fortunately it will be possible to utilize them by employing a somewhat different system of reduction known as De-Lisle's method. However, the comparative failure in obtaining contact observations is probably not a matter of very serious importance, because the experience of these astronomers, who were favored with the best weather last December, renders it at least questionable if the atmosphere of Venus does not impair the accuracy of those observations to such an extent as to render them almost worthless for determining the solar parallax. The preliminary results lately published by the French commission seem to strengthen this view of the case, for, although some of the contact observations give satisfactory values of the parallax, others give values which are evidently quite erroneous.

IMPORTANCE OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC METHOD.

Under these circumstances it is not unlikely that the value of the transit of last December as a means of finding the sun's distance will depend entirely upon the accuracy of the results given by the photographic method. Within the last few years a great deal has been written about astronomical photography, but unfortunately the results obtained from actual use of the method have never been so discussed as to show conclusively the degree of accuracy it will afford. It is hoped that the American photographs will give the distance of the sun within 200,000 or 300,000 miles of the truth, but it is needless to deny that the uncertainty of the result may be considerably greater. It will take some months to read off these photographs and submit them to rigorous computation, but until that has been done any opinion as to their accuracy will be mere guess-work.

THE TRANSITS OF VENUS GIVE UNSATISFACTORY RESULTS.

For more than two centuries almost all astronomers have held that transits of Venus are by far the best method of determining the sun's distance, but it is at least questionable if this opinion is borne out by the observations made last December. Until then no astronomer of the present age had seen Venus upon the sun's disk, and, perhaps, the very rarity of the phenomenon gave it an importance and enshrouded it with a glamour which was not its own; but now that it has been studied by the aid of all the appliances which modern science can bring to bear upon it, we can form a better estimate of its actual worth. Let us compare it with another phenomenon which occurs somewhat more frequently, and which is also used to measure the sun's distance.

ADVANTAGES OF THE OPPOSITION OF MARS.

The planet Mars is nearest the earth when in the position technically known as "opposition," but its orbit is so eccentric with respect to our own, that at some oppositions it is almost twice as far off as at others. It so happens that in September, 1877, an opposition will occur, when its distance from the earth will be almost the least possible, and, of course, this will be a peculiarly favorable opportunity for measuring its parallax, and thus determining that of the sun. This is the phenomenon which we are to compare with the last transit of Venus.

The localities from which the transit was visible were in parts of the world where there are few or no fixed observatories, and consequently the observations had to be made with portable instruments, by field parties sent out specially for the work. No one who has had any experience in such matters needs to be told of the numerous difficulties incident to such expeditions. The opposition of Mars will be visible from all parts of the world, and consequently it can be observed at the fixed observatories with the largest and best instruments known to astronomers. The transit of Venus lasted but little more than five hours, and at any station where the sky was cloudy during those few precious moments the observation was irretrievably lost; but during the opposition Mars will be so situated that he can be observed every night for at least a month, and it is very unlikely that bad weather will prevail all that time. Again, Venus had to be observed upon the face of the sun, which is about the worst possible position for delicate work, because the solar heat generally disturbs the earth's atmosphere so much as to destroy all possibility of fine definition in the telescope; but Mars will be observed at night, when the atmosphere is quiet and everything is in the most favorable condition for good seeing. Thus far the comparison has been entirely in favor of Mars, but in the only remaining point, and it is a very important one, Venus has the advantage. The parallax of Venus at her transit was thirty-three and a half seconds; but, as the observations were differential, we must deduct from this nine seconds for the solar parallax, which leaves twenty-four and a half seconds as the angle to be measured. In the case of Mars the angle will be only twenty-three and a half seconds, which is four per centum less than that for Venus; but, unless the photographs of the transit can be measured with very great accuracy, the knowledge we now possess would lead us to infer that this disadvantage will be more than counterbalanced by the other circumstance mentioned above. On the whole, it seems not unlikely that the observations of Mars in September, 1877, will give more accurate results than those of Venus in December, 1874; but this is a state of affairs which could not have been anticipated a year ago; and, moreover, the transit was so important a phenomenon that unless every effort had been made to utilize it to the utmost, the astronomers of this age would not have been held blameless by their successors.

A SWIM OF TWENTY MILES AT SEA.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes under date, Dover, Tuesday night, July 20: "Capt. Matthew Webb accomplished the feat of swimming from Dover to Ramsgate to-day in eight hours and forty-five minutes, the distance being computed at twenty miles. He wore no dress, and was altogether unassisted by artificial appliances. He dived from a boat under the lee of the Admiralty pier at 9.55 A. M., and crossed the outer margin of the bay at a pace that taxed the power of the boatmen to row alongside him. The tide was then in his favor, running moderately toward the South Sands Head. At noon he was off Walmer Castle, which is about half the distance. He took a little ale at intervals, the refreshment being handed to him, but he did not touch the boat. After passing this point the tide was not so favorable, and the swimmer's progress became slower, but he showed no signs of exhaustion. Deal Pier was passed a little before 1 o'clock. Opposite Sandwich Haven the water was lumpy, and by the advice of the boatmen he kept a good distance from the shore, where the sea was smoother. In crossing the outer margin of Pegwell Bay, about 4 o'clock, the tide turned and went right against him, and for the next two hours and a half he had to swim against the ebbing tide. During the whole time he kept up excellent pluck, and at 6:40 he swam into the Ramsgate Harbor, when he got into a boat, and from thence, amid the cheers of a crowd of spectators who had been apprised of his arrival by telegraph, sprang up a ladder to the quay and walked to the harbor office. On getting out of the water Capt. Webb states that he was as warm as when he went in, notwithstanding that during the greater part of the time it had been raining pitilessly, and the atmosphere rather cool. He firmly believes that on a calm dry day, by taking the best advantage of the currents, he can swim from Dover to the other side of the Channel, and he intends, on the first favorable day, to make the trial. Concerning this remarkable swimmer, it may be interesting to state that he has been accustomed to the sea from his boyhood, being now twenty-seven years of age. He is a native of Colebrookdale, Shropshire; has been in the merchant service, and has made several voyages from Liverpool to New-York, in which service he held and still holds a chief mate's certificate. He has been master of several vessels in the coasting trade, and he has been for years an excellent swimmer. Last Summer he swam from Dover to beyond the Varne, a distance of sixteen miles, and his feat of swimming twenty miles in the Thames, a short time ago, is in the recollection of the public. In his personal appearance Capt. Webb presents a ruddy, open, but determined countenance; a well-knit frame, and stands about five feet six inches. He is unobtrusive, and is not associated with any one here, seeming to have no object beyond an ambition to prove his ability to swim from England to France. He leaves Dover for London to-morrow, but intends returning the next day. He will defer his attempt to cross the Channel till the weather is more settled."

THE FORCE OF AN ENGLISH THEATRICAL CONTRACT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 23 says: Vice Chancellor Malins had before him yesterday afternoon the case of Chatterton vs. Belmore, in which an application was made by Mr. Joseph Beaumont on behalf of Mr. F. Chatterton, the lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, the Adelphi, and other theatres, to restrain Mr. George Belmore, the comedian, from performing until March next at any theatre other than one under the management of Mr. Chatterton. An agreement was entered into between the parties that Mr. Belmore should, from March last till the end of the season, act as first low comedian at a salary of £15 per week at any theatre under the management of Mr. Chatterton. Mr. Belmore accordingly acted in "Nicholas Nickleby" at the Adelphi, and there was a successful run of that piece. Mr. Belmore's services began on the 13th of March last, and on the 13th of June he refused to act any longer for Mr. Chatterton, on the ground that he [Mr. Belmore] had a right to terminate the engagement at the end of three months from the 13th of March, and it appears that he expressed his intention of going to America. Mr. Chatterton, however, insisted that he had a right to require Mr. Belmore to continue his services till March next, which, he said, meant the "end of the season," and this suit was instituted to obtain a performance of the alleged contract. The Vice Chancellor said a Secretary of Mr. Chatterton appeared to have been present at the engagement between the parties, and the Secretary's evidence confirmed that of Mr. Chatterton that the latter had a right to call on Mr. Belmore to continue his services till March next. An injunction, therefore, would be granted to restrain Mr. Belmore from appearing at any theatre in this country other than one under the management of Mr. Chatterton till March next. There was no process of the court by which Mr. Belmore could be restrained from going to America if he chose, but if he did so he would commit a great contempt of court, with which the court would not lightly deal.

THE SEA-SERPENT AGAIN.

SIX REPUTABLE PERSONS REPORT HAVING SEEN HIM ON FRIDAY NEAR SWAMPSCOTT.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes the following letter, with this preface: "It is from a perfectly trustworthy source, and describes an incident which has excited a lively speculation along the north shore since last Friday. The truthfulness of the statement may be relied upon; the party, consisting of four persons, besides the two sailors, agree in making their statements. They all have good eyesight, and the gentlemen are accustomed to the sea along this coast and elsewhere:"

SWAMPSCOTT, July 31, 1875.

On our way over to Nahant to call on you yesterday, we met with an adventure which caused us to postpone that pleasure, and which has created quite an excitement in our usually quiet household. Our party consisted of my reverend brother, Miss Mary F——, L——, and myself, with two sailors. We were sailing in my yacht about half way between Swampscott and Egg Rock, the sea being quite rough, owing to the strong south-easterly wind of the previous night, when we espied a school of black-fish or small whales, between Egg Rock and Little Nahant. While we were watching their movements through our glasses, the head of an immense fish or sea monster suddenly emerged from among them, remained above water for some seconds, and fell again, causing the water to boil for some distance around it, and this performance it repeated at intervals of perhaps two minutes. This being something none of us had ever seen before, we at once headed the yacht for the creature. When first seen it was at a distance of about two miles from us and heading toward us. I had on board a small breech-loading Ballard rifle, calibre 44, conical ball, and as soon as we were within 300 yards I fired at it, but without effect, as the motion of the vessel was so great that it was almost impossible to get a steady aim. We chased it about the bay for two hours, and during that time I fired at it about twenty times, at distances varying from 100 to 300 yards. Once we distinctly heard the ball strike it, but with no perceptible effect. Finally it started out to sea, and when last seen it was heading in a south-easterly direction, some four or five miles out. During all this time it was accompanied by the black-fish, some fifteen or twenty in number, one of which seemed to keep close alongside of it. Its description, as nearly as I can give it to you, is as follows: The head reminded me of a lizard's head, long, flat on top, from two to two and a half feet across, with eyes large and prominent, set well back on the upper part; a large mouth, which we could see open occasionally. This head it raised about eight feet from the surface of the water, bringing it up slowly, and keeping it up five to ten seconds, when it would plunge back with a quick motion like a dive, and showing a small portion of the back, where we could see a pointed fin about one and a half or two feet long, standing straight up, and in front we could see the upper part of what looked like short legs, or the flippers of a seal, but it never raised the extremities from the water. Its color was a smooth, glossy black, except the under part of the lower jaw, and as much of the breast, as we could see, which was white, with a distinct line of demarcation between the two colors. I could see nothing that looked like scales. We could, of course, tell nothing about the length of his body, but there must have been an immense power somewhere to enable it to raise such a head and neck, slowly, such a distance above the surface, and to hold it there for so long a time. It was distinctly seen by one of our fishermen, who passed within a few hundred yards while we were chasing it. No one in this neighborhood ever saw anything like it before, and if it was not the original sea serpent, I should like to know what it was.

THE CAT IN ENGLAND.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of July 22, says: Two garrotters named James Debuss, aged twenty-one, and Charles Lewis, aged nineteen, yesterday underwent the punishment of twenty-five lashes each from a cat-o'-nine-tails, in the jail of Newgate. The prisoners were tried at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, upon several charges of robberies in the streets, accompanied by personal violence. As regarded Debuss three previous convictions for felony were proved against him. He was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, and the other prisoner, Lewis, against whom no previous conviction was established, was sentenced to five years, and both were ordered in addition to receive twenty-five lashes. Ever since their conviction both prisoners appeared to have felt the utmost dread at the prospect of being flogged, and the sentence of penal servitude did not seem to have nearly as much terror to them as the thought of the bodily suffering they were to experience. Debuss was the first who was fastened to the whipping-block. He was only a thin stripling, and his skin appeared very thin and white. At the first lash there was a broad, angry red mark all across the shoulders, and the prisoner began to shriek and entreat for mercy in tones of the utmost anguish. At every lash his cries seemed to increase, and in piteous tones he entreated the warder to have mercy. Two warders were employed to inflict the punishment, and they went about their work in a very cool manner, and, of course, the entreaties of the culprit fell upon deaf ears. The stripes came down leisurely, and the chief warder called out the number after each until the whole were inflicted. Debuss gave a deep sigh of relief when he was taken down, and he was at once removed to his cell. The other prisoner, Lewis, although the younger of the two, bore his punishment with greater fortitude than his companion, although he shrieked and cried piteously while the sentence was being inflicted. They both received the full measure of chastisement, and there was no doubt that they suffered very severely. The only persons present were Mr. Sidney Smith, the Governor of Newgate; Mr. Gibson, the surgeon; one or two officials of the jail, and some representatives of the press. It is a fact that is not generally known that the whipping-block now made use of is the same instrument that was used more than half a century ago, when prisoners, for certain offenses, were flogged in public in the yard of the Sessions House in the Old Bailey. That punishment having been abolished, the whipping-block was laid by as useless, and stowed away for more than sixty years, till, under the recent change in the law as regards the offense of garrotting, it again came into use.

SENSATION IN BOSTON THEATRES.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that, just as the orchestra were taking their seats at the Museum, in that city, Monday night, a man—apparently about forty years of age, well dressed, and of intelligent appearance—arose in the centre of the balcony and said in a clear voice: "Ladies and gentlemen: Before the entertainment commences this evening, I should like to tell you all that, unless you change your way of living and follow in the footsteps of Jesus Christ, instead of wasting your lives in theatres, you will all certainly go to hell." The audience was astonished, and there was a momentary silence, which was followed by mingled applause and hisses, and the man was put out by the ushers without a show of resistance, or, apparently, any desire to stay. He then went directly to the Boston Theatre, and the curtain had just risen when he arose again in the centre of the balcony and said: "Ladies and gentlemen: I am sent here to interrupt this performance by the Lord Jesus Christ. I warn you of your danger." And again he was ushered out and down stairs. The only remark he made as the ushers took him was "Don't hurt me." Officer McCabe took him to the station, and as he did so he was asked why he did it, and he replied that he stood up as he did because it was his duty, and when he was told that he had no business to interrupt the performance he replied, "I do not wish this to be made a matter of ridicule." A gentleman at the Boston Theatre said that the same person had interrupted a performance at the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia a year ago in a similar way. He gave the name of Andrew Leslie, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., and lately a member of the divinity school at Cambridge. As he seemed to be laboring under a temporary insanity Dr. Foye was summoned, and decided that the temporary illness was caused by overwork. He was accordingly locked up for the night, for his own safety merely, as he was harmless.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DIVIDEND.

From the beginning the dividends of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have been declared and made payable semi-annually, but the Board of Directors, at a meeting held on Monday afternoon, acceded to a very general demand for a change, and declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on the 30th of August, on all the stock of the company as registered on the 31st of July. It has been customary heretofore to close the transfer-books pending the payment of a dividend, but in this case the Board of Directors have ordered that the transfer-books shall not be closed at all.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 111 bales; gross, 113 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 20,305 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 4.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; exports, coastwise, 2 bales; stock, 718 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 57 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 4,872 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; other grades irregular; net receipts, 1 bale; sales, 35 bales; stock, 681 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 4.—Cotton unchanged, Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; stock, 1,754 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 4.—Spirits Turpentine unsettled at 27½c. Resin quiet at $1 35 for Strained. Tar steady at $2.

LAW REPORTS.

GENERAL TERM DECISIONS.

OPINIONS IN CASES ARGUED IN SUPERIOR COURT.

Opinions in a number of cases heretofore argued in Superior Court, General Term, were handed down yesterday, a brief synopsis of the most important of which is as follows:

In the suit of Francis W. Holbrook, Receiver, against Solomon Oiger, a decision has been rendered by the court relating to the circumstances under which it will be proper to appoint a Receiver of the property of a judgment debtor. In this case the plaintiff was appointed Receiver of the property of one Herman Ahrensdorf, and commenced a suit against defendant to enforce a claim alleged to be due to Ahrensdorf. The defendant set up in his answer that execution was still in the hands of the Sheriff against the property of Ahrensdorf. Under these circumstances the court held the appointment of a Receiver to have been premature. The General Term now sustains this decision, and, in the opinion of the court, rendered by Judge Curtis, it is held that no order for the examination of the judgment debtor having been issued, there was no power in the Judge to appoint the Receiver, and the latter is, therefore, without legal capacity to act as such.

EVIDENCE IN DIVORCE CASES.

In the divorce suit of Jasper P. Roe against Christina Roe, the court holds that in order to sustain the charge there need not be direct, positive evidence. Judge Freedman, in delivering the opinion, says: "Direct testimony of the commission of the offense is not necessary, but circumstantial evidence which, by fair inference irresistibly points to that conclusion, is sufficient."

EVIDENCE OF CULPABILITY OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

In a suit brought by Eliza Payne to recover $5,000 damages for the death of her son, a boy of twelve years, a decision has been rendered sustaining the verdict previously rendered in favor of defendant in the suit. The testimony on the trial was to the effect that the boy got on a Forty-second and Grand Street Railroad car, which was very much crowded, the rear platform so much so that a person could neither get on or off. He went forward, and was standing on the front platform, and when very near Nineteenth street, the car was suddenly jerked as if by the use of the brake, and the next moment, when the car had stopped, he was seen lying near the hind wheel and between the car and a pile of snow, dead. The witness, who saw him fall, could not tell whether he was pushed off, fell off through carelessness, or lost his balance by the sudden violent motion of the car. This evidence the court holds to be insufficient to fix culpable negligence on the company; there must be something more than a probability of negligence, some element of moral certainty and exclusion of reasonable doubt.

ACCEPTANCE OF DRAFTS.

In the suit of Molson's Bank, of Montreal, against Charles N. Howard, the court holds that a telegram that parties will accept a draft is equivalent to an actual acceptance of the same. This telegram, Judge Curtis in his opinion says, was produced and given to the plaintiff when the draft was discounted. The writing and sending of it by the defendants was proved on the trial. The statute requires the promise to be in writing, but is silent as to the mode of communicating it to the party cashing the draft upon the faith of it. When it is in writing and thus acted upon, its mode of conveyance, whether by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, affects no rights, and such effect must be given to it as manifest justice and the exigencies of commerce call for in this class of communications.

A SHERIFF'S WANT OF DILIGENCE.

Louise Douai Weble brought suit against Sheriff Conner for damage resulting from negligence in failing to serve an execution within the time prescribed by its terms. The Sheriff asked leave to put in an amended answer, that forty-two days after the execution came into his hands the judgment debtors therein obtained attachments to be issued against the property of plaintiff, which were served on defendants, they certifying their indebtedness to Mrs. Weble. This motion was denied, and from that decision an appeal was taken to the General Term, where it has been affirmed. The Court, Judge Curtis delivering the opinion, holds that the Sheriff was bound to proceed on the execution with such degree of diligence as persons of common prudence are accustomed to use about their own affairs, and in this case he has given no excuse for a delay of forty-two days. Even if the attachments had not issued collusively from the execution debtors, they formed no reason for staying the Sheriff in his regular proceeding for her under the execution. The defense offered by the Sheriff in his proposed answer is, therefore, held to be no defense.

A HORSE-THIEF FEIGNS INSANITY.

John Donnelly, of No. 15 West Twenty-ninth street, was called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in General Sessions, yesterday. The charge against Donnelly was the theft of a horse and wagon valued at $250, the property of Robert Mitchell, who keeps a livery stable at No. 167 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street. Donnelly entered Mitchell's employ as a hostler, and, after one day's service, disappeared with a horse and wagon intrusted to his care. The horse he sold to William Patterson for $100, receiving a deposit of $30. When ordered up for trial Donnelly announced that he was unaccountable for his acts, having escaped from a lunatic asylum, and proceeded forthwith to demonstrate that he was of unsound mind. Having no lawyer, Mr. William F. Kintzing was assigned him as counsel by Recorder Hackett. The prisoner, however, refused to consult with his lawyer, and acted in the most violent manner. He glared around, rolled his eyes, and demanded justice in a tone loud enough to be heard all through the building. District Attorney Rollins informed the court that the prisoner's demeanor was entirely assumed, in order to try and escape punishment, he (Mr. Rollins) having been told by persons who knew Donnelly intimately that no man could act more sane than he did when stealing and selling horses—his regular profession—and that his "insanity" never developed itself until he became entangled in the meshes of the law. The Recorder immediately ordered the trial to proceed, whereupon Donnelly became infuriated and resisted the court officers. So violent did the prisoner become that he had to be seized by Capt. Henry McCloskey and three of his officers, who overpowered the "maniac," handcuffed him, and threatened to gag him unless he kept quiet. Donnelly yelled savagely for a few minutes, but the pressure of the handcuffs being disagreeable to him, he turned to the Captain and in a subdued whisper said that he would keep perfectly still provided the irons were removed. The handcuffs were thereupon removed and the trial quietly proceeded, Donnelly acting in the most sane fashion. The "lunatic" was promptly found guilty and sentenced by Recorder Hackett to five years in State Prison. Assistant District Attorney Rollins said that he had several other complaints of a like nature against the prisoner, but thought the penalty imposed by the Recorder sufficient. On being conveyed to the Tombs, Donnelly said that he thought his feigned insanity would have got him off, but found he had got the worst of the bargain.

A DESPERATE ROBBER'S SENTENCE.

James Murphy, of No. 240 Madison street, entered the store of William Lottimer & Co., at Nos. 75 and 77 Leonard street, on July 21, and stole a box of handkerchiefs worth $50, with which he was about to leave when detected by an employe named William J. Andrews. Foiled in his dishonest attempt, Murphy dashed the stolen box in Andrews' face with an oath, and darted from the store. He was pursued by Andrews, who was closing on him, when the fugitive drew a revolver and fired at his pursuer, the shot fortunately missing its mark. A number of citizens, headed by Special Officer Caddell, of the Sixth Precinct, then joined in the pursuit, and the officer gaining on the thief the latter cocked and fired his revolver, but the weapon did not go off. The desperado, driven to bay, promptly recocked his revolver, and, covering Officer Caddell, threatened to blow his brains out if he advanced an inch. Just at this juncture Officer Ralaigh, of the Sixth Precinct, approached Murphy from behind, and displaying his revolver, compelled the desperado to surrender. Murphy was then taken to the station-house and indicted for grand larceny and felonious assault. On being called up by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in General Sessions, yesterday, Murphy pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to four years in State Prison on each indictment—eight years in all.

CLEARING OUT THE TOMBS.

A large number of cases were disposed of yesterday by Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions. Martin Delaware pleaded guilty to forgery, having received half a dozen horse-brushes from McArthur & Co., of No. 348 Pearl street, on an order purporting to be signed by the President of the East Broadway Railroad. He was sentenced by the Recorder to two years in State Prison. Thomas Allen (two indictments) pleaded guilty to the larceny of $30 worth of property from Joseph Teamer, No. 419 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, and was sent to State Prison for three years. A porter named John Brown, who obtained two pieces of brown linen from Wild & Co., on an order purporting to be signed by E. S. Jaffray, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. John O'Connell, who pleaded guilty to the larceny of $1 85 from the person of Richard C. Downing, of No. 17 Centre street, was sent to State Prison for eighteen months. John Wiseman, charged with stealing property valued at $134 83 from Henry Krumwilde, of No. 1,161 Second avenue; Gustav Williams, indicted for stealing a watch and chain, valued at $85, from Louis Keplar, of No. 104 Walker street; John W. Edwards, charged with an attempted burglary on the premises of Thomas McGuire, hatter, No. 64 Bowery; Joseph E. Welch, indicted for stealing $75 in money, a watch and chain valued at $805, and a musical box valued at $40, the property of Phillip Light, No. 4 Suffolk street; and James Campbell, charged with breaking into the apartments of Jesse Jeffrey, of No. 443 West Fiftieth street, and stealing therefrom $8 worth of property, all pleaded guilty and were sentenced by Recorder Hackett to two years and six months in State Prison.

SHERIDAN SHOOK'S COMPLAINT.

HIS CHARGES AGAINST SOTELDO—THE ALLEGED ATTEMPTS TO EXTORT MONEY.

A. M. Soteldo, Jr., editor of the *Free Lance*, who was arrested on Tuesday evening on the complaint of Mr. Sheridan Shook, charging him with attempting to extort money, and who was released on parole, appeared yesterday morning at the Washington Place Police Court, before Justice Bixby, prepared to answer to the charge. Ex-Judge Dittenhofer appeared for Mr. Shook, United States Commissioner Davenport for the District Attorney, and ex-Judge Curtis for the defendant. After some consultation between counsel and the court, the hearing was adjourned to Monday week at 10:30 A. M., as Justice Bixby was going out of town. The complaint sworn to by Mr. Shook alleges that on or about May 15, and at other times thereafter, Soteldo accused the deponent of offenses against the law and public morals, with intent to extort from the complainant pecuniary benefit; that on or about the same date Soteldo demanded of the complainant a sum of money toward the publishing of the *Free Lance*, stating that it would be for the complainant's interest to do so; that the complainant declining to so contribute, Soteldo called on Mr. Edward G. Gilmore, lessee of Gilmore's Garden, and urged Gilmore to press the complainant to contribute the money to the *Free Lance*, at the same time threatening that unless Mr. Shook would accede to the proposition, he, [Soteldo,] would accuse the complainant of an offense against the laws by publishing certain letters which he claimed to have in his possession, which letters, Soteldo claimed, would seriously injure and annoy the complainant, and would compromise him. The complaint further alleges that Soteldo, on July 24, 1875, publicly threatened to accuse Mr. Shook of felony, stating at the same time that "he would show him up as a thief"; that Soteldo did also, at about the same date, accuse the deponent of threatening to take the life of one Marcus C. Stanley; that at other times, between May 15 and July 24, Soteldo repeatedly demanded the sum of $200, and other sums of money, personally and by letters and agents, with the same intent to extort.

COURT NOTES.

Patrick Tuohey and Margaret Tuohey, his wife, were held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, by Justice Otterbourg, to answer a charge of feloniously assaulting James Devlin, lacerating his cheek and dislocating his shoulder.

James Williamson, of No. 65 Willett street, was held at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of picking the pocket of Catharine Brown, of Little Neck, Long Island, of $25 while she was crossing to this City on a Hunter's Point ferry-boat.

Jacob Bendum, of No. 180 Essex street, Frederick Conrad, of No. 408 East Sixth street, and Jacob Haefer, of No. 183 Essex street, were held in $500 bail each at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of selling lottery pools.

A young man named Philip Breher, of No. 323 Spring street, was yesterday held for trial by Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of stealing the watch of Michael Trenberger, of No. 920 Third avenue, while at a picnic at Hamilton Park on Tuesday night.

Mary Norton was arrested yesterday, by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, on an indictment charging her with keeping a disorderly house in East Twelfth street. The accused was committed to the Tombs to await her trial on Friday.

William Armstrong was held yesterday by Commissioner Shields to answer a charge of passing a ten-dollar counterfeit greenback on Albert W. Flashuer, who said that Armstrong admitted to him that he knew the note was bad, but refused to take it back and change it.

Townsley Johnson, of No. 506 West Forty-third street, yesterday knocked down his aged mother and kicked her, breaking two of her ribs. He was placed under bonds to keep the peace, by Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court, his mother begging that he might not be committed for trial.

Oscar C. Berg, a clerk in the employ of Edward C. Sumner, of No. 431 Washington street, was brought before Judge Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday afternoon to answer a charge of embezzling $19 75 from his employer. He admitted his guilt, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

Joseph Dillenberg, of No. 5 Chrystie street, was robbed of $104 30, by Otto Pauli, on 31st of July. Pauli was arrested, yesterday, by Officer Mullin, of the Tenth Precinct, and brought before Judge Kasmire, at the Essex Market Police Court. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was held in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

Gottfried Laim was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Murray, at the Harlem Police Court, for stealing a quantity of clothing from Patrick O'Donnell and L. G. Walquist, boarders with Laim, at the corner of Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street.

John Roddy of Eleventh street and First avenue, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Doyle, of the Seventeenth Precinct, at the instigation of Henry Gucker, of No. 313 East Ninth street, who charged him with stealing a basket containing $50 worth of locks, keys, and door-knobs. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday afternoon.

Officer Gerrity, of the Nineteenth Precinct, on Monday afternoon surprised three young men while engaged in plundering the residence of Mr. Milton J. Ferry, No. 427 East Fiftieth street, to which they had gained an entrance through the coal-hole. Two of the thieves escaped. The only prisoner made proved to be Thomas Donovan, alias "The Mouse." He was yesterday remanded by Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court, to await the appearance of the complainant.

The following-named liquor-dealers yesterday gave bail at the Yorkville Police Court for trial on charges of violating the Excise law, and elected to be tried at the Court of General Sessions: Frank Waters, No. 333 East Thirty-fourth street; Patrick Lynch, No. 508 First avenue; John Keith, No. 643 First avenue; Hugh Flood, No. 315 East Thirty-ninth street; Margaret Britt, No. 156 East Forty-second street; Edward H. Frankfort, No. 150 East Forty-second street; Michael D. Fitzgerald, No. 349 East Thirty-fourth street, and John Courtney, No. 322 East Thirty-fourth street.

The family of Mr. Benjamin Lynes, No. 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, were greatly terrified on Tuesday night by hearing a burglar force a basement window and ransack the lower part of the house. After passing a sleepless night in waiting for the burglar to pack up his plunder and depart, a policeman was hailed from a window at daybreak. The officer found the burglar lying sound asleep on the dining-room table. At the Harlem Police Court yesterday he gave the name of John McAdams, and was committed for trial by Justice Murray in default of $1,000 bail.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

August Reyher vs. Elizabeth Reyher.—Divorce granted.

Lawrence vs. Lawrence.—Report of Commissioners confirmed.

Clany vs. Heig.—Application for writ denied. See memorandum of cases.

Hull vs. L'Eplatteviner, Jr.—Order settled.

Noll vs. Gross.—Bail reduced. Memorandum for counsel.

TWEED'S BAIL.

The formal order embodying the recent decision of Judge Barrett refusing to reduce the bail of William M. Tweed, or vacate the order of arrest against him, will be entered to-day, and notice of appeal from the order to Supreme Court, General Term, will be immediately given by Tweed's counsel, who say, if the decision is adverse to them there, they will then go to the Court of Appeals.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Cornier, &c., vs. Batty, &c.	127—Schelley vs. Diebl, &c.
30—Muller vs. Grautz.	146—Rhodes vs. Boorsen.
34½—Collins vs. Buddensick.	155—Michelbacher vs. Falk, &c., (No. 1.)
39—Muller vs. Muller.	156—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
41—Palmer vs. Humphrey's S.H.Med.Co.	157—Thompson vs. Falk, &c., (No. 1.)
51—Hughes vs. Wakeman, &c.	158—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
53—Thurber vs. Bohling.	162—Pain et al. vs. Vilmar.
64—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.	163—Stubben et al. vs. Schroff et al.
66—Lefferts vs. Norcross.	164—Burchell vs. McCahill.
81—Hennessy vs. Empire Fire Ex. Co.	170—Snyder vs. McComb.
89—Strauss vs. Loynes.	174—Matter of Masterson.
120—Rainsford, &c., vs. Conklin, &c.	182—Plessner vs. Ward, &c.
126—Wehle vs. De Forrest.	183—Vonhof vs. Koenig.
	185—James vs. Green.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Thomas Conoly, burglary.	George C. Wood, grand larceny.
Michael Kernan, burglary.	Thomas Doyle, grand larceny.
Thomas Lynch, burglary.	Mary Davis, grand la[illegible]
John F. Mayer, burglary.	Charles Helmecke, grand larceny.
Frederick Jacques, burglary.	John Kulder, grand larceny.
Peter Flaherty, burglary.	Michael Daly, grand larceny.
Robert Lee, burglary.	George Tyson, rape.
Michael Burke, burglary.	William Ransom, felony.
Thomas Ryan, grand larceny.	Peter McCormack, felony.
Berthold Walheim, grand larceny.	

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 D. of C. 3-65s. 70	300 Lake Shore...... 61⅛
10 Atlan. & Pac. Tel. 19¼	100 do........ 61¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...103¾	2100 do.......s3. 61⅛
30 do.........103⅞	700 do........ 61¼
700 Western Union... 83⅛	100 do.......c. 61⅜
200 do.......s3. 83	200 North-western..... 42⅛
1800 do......... 83	800 do......... 42
100 do........c. 83	36 do......... 42⅜
100 St. Paul........ 36⅜	100 do.......s3. 42
300 Pacific Mail....... 39¾	100 do......... 42⅛
1000 do......... 39⅜	100 do.......s3. 42⅛
100 do........c. 39⅝	200 do......... 42
300 do......... 39½	100 do......... 41⅞
100 do.......s3. 39⅜	100 do.......b3. 42
100 do.......b3. 39⅝	100 Ohio & Miss..... 19⅜
10 Erie Railway..... 15	200 do......... 19½
200 do......... 14⅝	800 do.......b3. 19½
100 do......... 14¾	200 do......... 19⅜
100 Han. & St. Jo..s3. 24	500 do......... 19¼
400 Union Pacific..... 73½	100 do........c. 19¼
100 do......... 73	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$6,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12.120¼	$50,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 12.......122¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......120¼	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.......b. c.115½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Brook.6s.W.L.102¼	100 Mar. & p......... 11⅝
2,000 M.& St.P.7s,G. 86	100 do......... 11⅞
11,000 M. & St. P.1st,	500 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 39½
La Crosse,div. 93⅞	100 do.......b3. 39½
1,000 do.......b. c. 94	100 do........c. 39⅝
5,000 M.&St.P.1st,c. 79	100 do......... 39⅝
5,000 do......... 78¾	100 do.......b3. 39⅝
3,000 M. & E.Con.bs.100	500 do......... 33⅝
2,000 M.& E.1st,Con.104	300 do.......b3. 39⅞
1,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 84½	200 do.......b3. 39¾
1,000 C.F. & Min.1st. 81	500 do......... 39⅝
15,000 C. & N.W.Con.	100 do.......s3. 39⅝
Coup. Gold B.. 88½	100 Ill. Cen......b. c. 96¾
58,000 do......... 88⅝	150 do......... 97
10,000 do.......b. c. 88¾	100 Chic.,M.&St.P.b.c. 36⅜
1,000 Mich. C. 7s.....103¾	90 Del., Lack. & W..120⅝
1,000 M. & Es. 2d....106	1000 C. & N. W....b.c. 41⅞
500 do.........107	600 do.......b3. 42
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 71	300 do.......s3. 21⅞
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st...101½	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 55½
15,000 do.........101⅝	20 do......b. c. 55⅛
6,000 U. P. Sink. F.. 96¾	100 N. J. Central.....109¼
3,000 do......... 96¼	50 C. & Rock I..b. c.105½
5,000 C. & P. C. S. F.105	100 do.........105⅜
5,000 Tol.&Wab.1st. 83	105 Morris & Essex..102½
4,000 Gt.W. 1st,'88. 83	25 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 98¼
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s,	100 H. &St. Jo.b.c.s3. 23¾
'83.......b. c.102¾	200 do......... 23¾
3,000Chic.& Alt. 1st.110½	200 do......... 23⅝
5 Chemical Bank.1,600	200 do......... 23½
200 Canton Co....... 50	100 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 19⅜
24 Del. & H. Canal..119⅞	200 do.......s3. 19¼
30 do......b. c.119⅝	200 do......... 19⅜
30 do.........119⅞	200 do.......b3. 19½
50 do.........119¾	300 do......... 19⅜
100 At. & P. Tel..b. c. 19	100 do.......s3. 19½
100 do......... 18⅞	600 do......... 19⅜
200 do......... 18¾	400 do......... 19⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.103¾	600 West. U. Tel.b. c. 83
100 Erie Railway.b. c. 14¾	400 do.......b3. 83
100 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 61¼	400 do.......s3. 83
200 do.......s3. 61¼	100 do......... 83
200 do......... 61⅜	400 do......... 82⅞
100 do........c. 61¼	500 do......... 83

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 50	100 Lake Shore...... 61¼
10,000 N. W.C.C.G.B. 88⅞	500 do.......s3. 61⅛
45,000 N. J. C. 1st, C.106½	200 do......... 61¼
100 Un. Pac......... 73	100 North-western... 42
100 do........c. 73	200 do......... 41⅞
500 West. Union..b3. 82⅞	100 do.......b3. 42
300 do......... 82⅞	300 do......... 42
200 do.......s3. 82¾	100 do.......b3. 41⅞
800 do.......s3. 82⅝	800 do......... 41¾
500 do......... 82⅝	300 St. Paul......... 36⅜
100 Tol. & Wab..s60. 5¼	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 23¼
400 do......... 5½	300 do......... 23
100 A. & P. Tel....b3. 19	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.. '64.........116	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........120¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 N. Y. S. 7s,	100 At. & Pac. T..b.c. 18¾
B. L. r.........106	20 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.104⅛
1,000 Cen. P. G. bds.101½	300 Erie Railway.b.c. 14¾
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st,	200 Pac. Mail..b.c.s3. 39⅝
S. J. B. 91¼	900 do......... 39½
5,000 U. Pac. 1st.....101½	1600 do......... 39½
20,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 96⅜	100 do.......s3. 39⅜
10,000 Chic. & N. W.	100 do.......b3. 39½
C. G. bds......... 88¾	100 do......... 39½
56,000 do......... 88⅝	20 Illinois Cen..b. c. 97½
9,000 Har. 1st 7s. C.111¼	100 do......... 97
5,000 Del.&H.R. '94.107½	500 L.S.&M.So.b.c.s3. 61⅛
10,000 A. & S.1 t.b.c.110	100 do........c. 61¼
30 Del. & Hud.C.b.c.120	100 do......... 61¼
600 West. U. T.b.c.s3. 82⅝	100 C. & N. W.b.c.s3. 41⅝
900 do......... 82⅝	300 do......... 41⅜
300 do......... 82¾	200 do......... 41⅞
100 do......... 82⅞	50 C., C., C. & I..b.c. 48
300 do.......b3. 83	55 N. J. Central.....109
300 do.......s3. 82⅞	100 do.........109¼
100 do......... 83	30 do.......b. c.109
500 do......... 83⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 19½
200 do......... 83	100 H. & St. Jo....b. c. 23½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 West. P. bds.. 93½	200 Erie Railway.... 14⅝
9,000 N.W.C.C.G.bs. 88⅞	100 Lake Shore...... 61⅛
2,000 Alb. & S. 1st..109½	200 N. Western.....b3. 41⅞
1,000 U. Pac. 1st.....101½	200 do......... 41⅞
100 Mar. L.&M., a. p. 12	100 do......... 41¾
100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 18⅝	200 St. Paul.......s3. 36¼
300 West. Union...... 83	200 do......... 36¼
500 Pacific Mail...... 39½	100 Tol. & Wab........ 5¾
100 do.......b3. 39⅝	

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4—P. M.

The Wall street markets were intensely dull to-day, and at the Stock Exchange the transactions in railway and miscellaneous shares were very much less than on any previous day of the Summer season, the amount of business done reaching only about 38,000 shares. The inquiry for railroad mortgages was active, however, and was the only feature of the street to-day. The unfavorable weather has a dampening influence on trade, and the reports of damage to the crops have a tendency to check the improving tone in financial affairs. Considering the great ease in money, it is not surprising that the demand for railroad mortgages is active; but it nevertheless imparts a healthy tone to Wall street, and reflects the confidence of our capitalists in the future of corporate property. The stock market opened with a fair degree of firmness, and, considering the extreme dullness, prices were well sustained. Western Union fell off from 83⅛ to 82⅝, but closed at a full recovery. Ohio and Mississippi declined from 19½ to 19¼, but afterward rose to 19¾ on dispatches representing the damage done by the recent floods as trifling and of easy repair. Illinois Central was firmer than yesterday, and sold at 96¾@97, a recovery of 2 ₱ cent. Hannibal and St. Joseph declined from 24 to 23, and rallied to 23¼. The changes in the remainder of the list were very slight and call for no special comment.

Money was easy at 1½@2 ₱ cent. on call, with the offerings largely in excess of the demand. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 3½ to 5 ₱ cent., according to date of maturity. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day was $400,000.

The foreign advices reported a gain of £150,000 sterling by the Bank of England on balance to-day. The London money market continues easy and securities firm, Consols for money closing at 94½@94⅝; do. account, 94⅝; old 1865s, 107⅝@107⅞; 1867s, 108⅝@108⅞; 10-40s, 106½@106¾, and new 5s, 104⅜@104⅝. The sterling exchange market was firm, with the working rates slightly higher. Prime bankers' 60 day bills sold at $4 86¾@$4 87¼, and demand at $4 89¾@$4 90. The demand is supplied chiefly by the Syndicate banks, and there do not appear to be any really large offerings from any other source. The gold speculation was dull, and sales were alternately made at 112⅞@113, the opening and closing quotations. Gold loans were made free of interest, and at 1 and 2 ₱ cent. per annum, and finally 1-64 per diem for use. The receipts for Customs at the Sub-Treasury to-day were $842,000, representing the duties on to-day's and yesterday's imports. The European steamers to-day took out $33,000, silver bars. To-morrow the Treasury will commence the August programme of gold sales by selling $1,500,000 gold.

Government bonds were firm at a slight decline. In railroad bonds the largest transactions were in Chicago and North-western consolidated, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Union Pacifics, and New-Jersey Central. The first named advanced to 88⅞ and closed at 88¾, the transactions footing up $168,000. One lot of $45,000 New-Jersey Central Consolidated firsts brought 106½, Albany and Susquehanna firsts closed at 109½ after selling at 110. Ohio and Mississippi second sold at 71, a decline of 2 ₱ cent. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible and Michigan Central 7s were ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower. State bonds continue dull and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,613,673 86
Gold payments	1,514,048 26
Gold balance	36,091,157 01
Currency receipts	1,855,496 65
Currency payments	2,209,823 68
Currency balance	59,067,264 99
Customs	842,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	398,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 4.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	112⅞	113
United States 5s, 1881, coup	115¼	115⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	120¼	120⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86¾@$4 87	$4 86¾@$4 87
New-York Central	104	103¾
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅜	105⅜
Pacific Mail	39¾	39½
St. Paul Common	36⅜	36¼
St. Paul Preferred	59½	59½
Western Union	83⅛	83⅛
Union Pacific	73	72⅞
Lake Shore	61¼	61⅛
Toledo and Wabash	5⅞	5¾
North-western Common	42⅛	41¾
North-western Preferred	55½	55⅛
Del., Lack. and Western	120⅝	120⅝
New-Jersey Central	109	109¼
Panama	132	132
Erie	14⅞	14¾
Ohio and Mississippi	19⅝	19½
C., C. and Indiana Central	4½	4½
Harlem	134½	134½

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	103¾	103¾	230
Erie	14¾	14⅝	800
Lake Shore	61⅜	61⅛	4,400
Wabash	5¾	5½	500
North-western	42⅛	41⅝	6,336
North-western, Preferred	55½	55⅛	100
Rock Island	105⅜	105⅜	150
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅜	36¼	700
New-Jersey Central	109¼	109¼	285
Illinois Central	97	96¾	370
Union Pacific	73⅛	72⅞	700
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24	23	1,100
Ohio and Mississippi	19¾	19¼	3,800
Western Union	83⅛	82⅝	10,100
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	19	18⅝	700
Pacific Mail	39¾	39⅜	7,700
Canton	50	50	200
Mariposa	12	11⅝	300
Total sales			33,471

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122¼	122½	5-20s, 1867, r	120¼	120½
6s, 1881, r	120¼	120½	5-20s, 1867, c	120¼	120½
6s, 1881, c	120¾	121¼	5-20s, 1868, r	120¾	121
5-20s, 1864, r	115½	116	5-20s, 1868, c	120¾	121
5-20s, 1864, c	115¾	116	10-40s, r	114¼	114½
5-20s, 1865, r	118¾	119	10-40s, c	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s, 1865, c	119	119¼	5s, 1881, r	115¼	115⅛
5-20s, 1865, n.r	118¾	119	5s, 1881, c	115¼	115⅜
5-20s, 1865, n.c	118¾	119			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $452,000 for interest and $718,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$16,370,000
Gold balances	1,702,110
Currency balances	1,921,769

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$54,017,583
Currency balances	3,616,029
Gold exchanges	4,265,883
Gold balances	845,289

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

California 7s	112	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	20
Connecticut 6s	105	N. C. N. C. R. J. & J.	50
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds	99	N. C. N. C. R. A. & O.	50
Ill. 6s, coup., 1877	101	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J&J.	38
Ill. 6s, coup., 1879	101	N.C.N.C.R.c.off A&O	38
Ill. 6s, War Loan	101	N. C. Fund. Act 1866.	10
Kentucky 6s	101	N. C. Fund. Act 1868.	10
Michigan 6s, 1878-79	102	N. C. new bds., J.&J.	10
Michigan 6s, 1883	103	N. C. new bds., A.&O.	10
Michigan 7s, 1890	105	Ohio 6s, 1875	100
Mo. 6s, due in 1875	100½	Ohio 6s, 1881	103½
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	100½	Ohio 6s, 1886	107
Mo. 6s, due in 1877	100½	Rhode Island 6s	103
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	100½	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	5
Mo. 6s, due in 1879	100½	Tenn. 6s, old	50⅝
Mo. 6s, due in 1880	100½	Tenn. 6s, new bds	49¾
Fd'g Bds, due 1894-5	100½	Tenn. 6s, new series	49¾
L.B., due '81 to '91 inc.	101⅜	Texas 10s of 1876	102½
As. or Un'v, due '92	101	Va. 6s, old	37
Han. & St.Jo., due '75	100¼	Va. 6s, new bds., 1866	37½
Han. & St.Jo., due '76	100⅜	Va. 6s, new bds., 1867	37½
Han. & St.Jo., due '86	100⅜	Va. 6s, Consol. bds	63
Han. & St.Jo., due '87	100⅜	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup	57½
N.Y. Reg. B. Loan	106	Va. 6s, Deferred bds	8¾
N.Y. Coup. B. Loan	106	Dis. of C. 3-65s, 1924	65¼
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20		

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	109	Buffalo & St. L. 7s	101
Alb. & Susq. 2d	105	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st	83½
B. C. R. & M., 1st 7s	31	Lake Shore Div. bds	101⅜
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st	40	L. S. Cons. Reg. 1st	101
Ches. & O. ex-coup	33	L. S. Cons. coup. 2d	97
Chic. & Alton 1st	110	L. S. Cons. reg. 2d	93
Chic. & Alton Inc	102	Marietta & Cin. 1st	104
St. Louis, J. & C. 1st	102	M. Cen. Cons. 7s, 1902	103¾
C., B. & Q. 8s 1st	113	M.Cen. 1st 8s, '82, S.F.	112
Chic., R. I. & Pac	108½	New-Jer. So. 1st 7s	28
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st m	109	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	102
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st C	106	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	102¼
Cen. R. of N. J., C. C	109	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	101½
Am. Dock & Imp. bds	99	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	100¼
M.&St.P. 1st 7-3.10 P.D.	87½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs	100
M. & St. P. 7s G., R.D.	86	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100½
M.&St.P. 1st L. C.D.	93⅞	N.Y.C.& H. 1st coup	116
M.&St.P. 1st I.&M.D.	82½	N.Y.C.&H. 1st reg	114¾
M. & St. P. 1st I. & D.	83	Hud.R. 7s, 2d, S.F., '85	108
M.&St.P. 1st H. & D.	76	Harlem 1st 7s, coup	111
M.&St.P. 1st C. & M.	72½	Harlem 1st 7s, reg	110¾
M. & St. P. 1st con	78⅝	North Missouri 1st	89
M. & St. Paul 2d	83	Ohio & M. 2d Cons	70
C. & N. W. S. F.	101	Cen. Pac. Gold bds	101¼
C. & N. W. Int. Bds	99	Cen. Pac., San J. Bch	90⅞
C. & N. W. 1st	100	Cen. Pac., St. Aid bds	107
C. & N. W. C Gd Bds	88⅝	Western Pacific	93
C. & N. W. R. Gd Bds	88⅛	Union Pac. 1st bds	101⅜
Gal. & Chi. Ex	104	Un. Pac. Ld. Gts. 7s	99⅝
Penin. 1st Conv'le	96¾	Un. Pac. Sink. Fund	96¼
C. & M. 1st	97	Pacific of Mo. 1st	91
W. & St. P. 2d	40	Pac. of Mo. 1st Car. bs	72
C.C.C. & Ind. 1 7's SF	106	Pac. 7s, g. by Mo	100½
D., L. & W. 2d	111	Pitt., Ft. W. & C. 1st	112
D., L. & W. 7's Con'le	118¼	Pitt., Ft. W. & C. 2d	105⅝
M. & E. 1st	112¼	C. & P. C. S. F	104¾
M. & E. 2d	106	C. & P. 4th S. F	99¾
M. & E. Construct'n	100	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	49½
M. & E. 1st Con. G'd	103⅞	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	18½
Erie 1st Ex	103½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	96
Erie 2d 7's 1879	98	St. L. & Iron M. 2d	49
Erie 3d 7's 1883	98	Alton & T. H. 1st	106½
Erie 4th 7's 1880	97¾	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf	89
Long Dock Bonds	101½	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc	75½
B.N.Y. & E. 1st '77	80	Tol., P. & W., E. D	70
H. & St. J. 8's Conv	83½	Tol., P. & W., W. D	60
C. F'ls & Minn. 1st	81	Tol., P.&W. Bur. D. 2d	22
Ind. B'n. & Wis. 1st	28	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex	82
M. S. 7 ₱ cent. 2d	102¼	Tol. & Wabash 2d	50
M. S. N.I.S.F'd 7 ₱ c	107½	T. & W., Con. Conv	25
Clev. & Tol. S. F	104	Gt. West. 1st, 1888	82
Clev. & Tol. New Bds	103½	Gt. West. 2d, 1893	54
C., P'vl. & A. Old B's	101¼	Quin. & T. 1st, 1890	52
C., P'vl. & A. New B	104¼	Laf., Bl'n & Miss. 1st	50
Det., Mon. & Tol. bs	100	Han. & C. Mo. 1st	61
Buffalo & Erie N. bs	103		

And the following for the City Bank shares:

America	150	Mercantile	108¼
American Exchange	116½	Merchants'	121
Chemical	1600	Merchants' Exch'ge	102
City	300	Metropolitan	133
Commerce	122	N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge	100
Fourth National	101	Ninth National	80
Fulton	156	North America	99
Imp. and Traders'	195	Park	146
Irving	130	People's	140
Manhattan	151	Republic	85
Mechanics'	142	Union	140

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 4.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	103	105
City 6s, New	107	107½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	131	131⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	50¾	50⅞
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅛	55¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	62½
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	42¾	..
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21	21⅛
Northern Central Railroad	29½	30
Lehigh Navigation	51⅛	51¼
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	101¾	101⅞

Late in the day it was reported that the Bank of the Republic had passed the dividend for the past half year, but charges off $370,000 of suspended debt, from which it expects to realize a handsome profit in time.

The Sixpenny Savings Bank has declared its forty-fourth dividend, at the rate of six ₱ cent. on sums of $500 and under, and five ₱ cent. on sums over that amount will be placed to the credit on Aug. 1, payable on the 15th.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 4—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 9-16; for the account, 94⅝. United States Bonds—New 5s, 104½. Erie Railway Shares, 13⅞; New-York Central, 93. Exchange on Paris 25f. 24c.

3:45 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £150,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at [illegible]6f. 10c.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7½d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September at 7⅛d. Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7 5-16d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4—1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 7 1-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7 1-16d.; do. do., deliverable September and October, at 7 3-16d.; do. do., deliverable October and November, at 7¼d. Provisions—Pork, 79s. ₱ bbl. for new Mess. Produce—Tallow, 41s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,700 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 34s. 3d.@34s. 6d. ₱ quarter, for Mixed Western. Wheat, 10s. 9d.@11s. 1d. ₱ cental for average California White; 11s.@11s. 6d. for Club do.

LONDON, Aug. 4—5 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Common Resin, 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 22s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Aug. 4—P. M.—Petroleum, 24½f. for fine Pale American.

PROVIDENCE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 4.—Printing Cloths continue firm at 5¼c. for the best 64 squares. The market is quiet.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 5, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—BELLES OF THE KITCHEN—HIS OWN ENEMY—By the Vokes Troupe.

ROBINSON HALL.—LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN—CHILPERIC—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

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A more perfect sample of the lowest type of demagogism known to contemporary politics could hardly be desired than in the brief outline of the speech delivered by Gen. CARY at Portsmouth, Ohio, last night. Whatever may be said about the moral tone of an audience which could listen with approval to such a harangue, there must be something grossly defective in the intellectual training of people who could fail to perceive its preposterous absurdity. If, instead of using the term greenbacks, the speaker had referred to the dishonored demand notes of the Government, whose value depends, first, on the prospect of their being one day paid, and second, on the fact that they have been forced into circulation as the equivalent of money, very few of his auditors would have been unable to detect the gross fallacy involved in the claim that the more these notes are multiplied the richer the people will become. Yet here was an audience, most of whom had probably enjoyed the advantages of an American public school education, listening with apparent satisfaction to a man who, by the sheer abuse of language, concealed from them the fact that he was promising them abundant employment and high wages as the necessary result of a permanently-established condition of national bankruptcy! If the Democratic populace of Ohio represent the class which is destined to control the affairs of the country, then it is high time that we were giving some serious thought to the education of our masters.

Alabama has voted for a convention to draft a new Constitution for that State. This measure was supported by the Democrats and opposed by the Republicans; it has been carried by about 15,000 majority. The arguments used by those who favored the constitutional project were chiefly directed to the consideration of purely local interests and questions of economy. North Carolina votes on a similar question to-day, and, as in Alabama, the two parties are arrayed against each other without much interference with party lines. The Democrats, being in a majority in the last Legislature, submitted the proposition to the people. The Republicans are pledged to adjourn the convention without action in case they find themselves in a majority; but it is expected that the Democrats will secure a large majority of the delegates. The township system, the Homestead law, and the schools are among the objects which the Democrats propose to change by their revision of the Constitution.

The offense for which ALEXANDER and WILLIAM COLLIE, of Manchester and London, are at present on trial is that of conspiring to draw bills which were simply accommodation bills, but which were represented to be trade bills given for goods sold. These bills, of which there were from seven to eight millions' worth in circulation at the time of the suspension of the firm, bore on their face certain marks and numbers purporting to refer to bales of goods and the accounts in the ledger corresponding therewith. Examination of the books of the firm revealed the fact that there were no such goods sold, and no such accounts in the ledger as those indicated by the marks on the face of the bills, and that the persons accepting the bills had no goods accounts with the COLLIES. The London and Westminster Bank, which appears as the prosecutor in the case, complains that but for the belief that the bills represented *bona fide* trade transactions they could not have been discounted. It will strike most people that however knavish were the means by which the COLLIES floated some eight millions of accommodation paper on the basis of only half a million of actual trade, the success of their deception presupposes an extremely loose system of bank management.

Yesterday was the first of the days set apart for the celebration in Dublin of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of DANIEL O'CONNELL—days on which the truly enthusiastic committee, headed by the Lord Mayor, ask leave to hope "that the great soul of O'CONNELL will walk abroad in its majesty, infusing itself into every artery and limb of the nation he loved so well, regulating the ardor of the young, and rekindling in aged breasts the fires of Tara." According to the programme, the celebration was to open with a solemn service in the Cathedral, the performance of the oratorio of "Elijah," and the recitation of a "centenary" ode. According to the committee, the banners displayed on the occasion "will be reflected in the Seine, and the German Rhine-bank will be a listener to the music, and, borne across the Atlantic from Derrynane to California, the cheers will ring through the great cities of the West." It is obvious that PETER PAUL MCSWINEY, Lord Mayor of Dublin, would be a good man to invite to Philadelphia next Fourth of July.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, most poetic of novelists and most childlike of men, is dead. The story of his life is as charming as any of his novels, and his own character possessed a certain elevated purity and highly-strung sensitiveness which suggest an ideal creation of fiction. It reads like a romance to follow the steps of the boy of fourteen who would learn neither tailoring nor shoe-making, but clung fast to the belief that he would live to be a poet, and who, without either education or decent clothes, went up from his native village to the capital to "try his fortune." Yet the raw, ungainly lad who, when he went on the stage as a "super," was afraid to stand upright because his waistcoat was too short to meet his trousers, lived to fascinate the world fifteen years later with the *Improvisatore*, and to follow up that wonderful book with a series of stories which are the delight of young and old in every clime. There is hardly a great statesman, and hardly a ruler of men who has passed "behind the veil" attended by any such universal tribute of emotion as will be elicited by the tidings of the death of the Danish novelist, who ranks less among the illustrious than among the well-beloved names of literature.

The after-dinner speeches at the Mansion House which mark the close of the English Parliamentary session are strongly suggestive of the speech from the Throne with which the session opens. The same platitudes occur in both about the country being content and the people prosperous, about foreign relations being altogether lovely, and colonial affairs approaching some phase of new lustre. But even the well-balanced periods of Mr. DISRAELI will not cause people to forget about the millions of trading capital which have recently been wiped out of existence, the thousands of cotton operatives who are out on strike, the lingering distrust about financial soundness at home, and the prevailing incredulity on the score of diplomatic influence abroad. There are certain departments of trade in which Great Britain is losing her supremacy, and there are certain requirements affecting the maintenance of her position in Europe which her public men shrink from discussing. The English people have done with one set of political problems whose agitation began some fifty years ago. They are drifting into another cycle of their history, in which social questions will take precedence of strictly political ones and in which the position of the nation in the general European State system, is likely to be subjected to some very rude tests. Meanwhile, a Ministry which pursues a policy of inaction at home and firmness abroad is a very natural means of bridging over the interval between the old questions and the new.

SHEARMAN IN ENGLAND.

We once more advise the busy-body correspondents, who exhort the newspapers to "drop the Beecher trial," to turn their attention to the avowed friends of Mr. BEECHER. In Dr. BACON they will find one good subject for their labors, and in Brother SHEARMAN they have another still better. The newspapers, as we have repeatedly said, would be only too glad to get this execrable scandal out of their columns—all except the New-York *Tribune*, which is paid five dollars a column by Plymouth Church, or its friends, for whatever it may publish on the subject. That is a sure way of getting the "leading American newspaper" to publish only the statements which Plymouth Church approves. But the rest of the journals would unquestionably be glad to get the "Beecher scandal" buried fifty fathom deep. We advise "C. L. B.," and equally officious amateur editors, to get that fact well into their one-sided minds. Also to turn their eagle eyes in the direction of Dr. BACON and Brother SHEARMAN, and try to manage *them*—they are so eager to manage newspapers that surely the job of keeping Messrs. BACON and SHEARMAN in order should be mere child's play to them. Moreover, they need not bribe them to keep quiet. They need only point out that the course which they are pursuing is fatal to Mr. BEECHER.

Mr. SHEARMAN, for instance, has been making a speech in England which it is quite impossible for the newspapers to pass over unnoticed. We do not know whether the people in England have any idea who or what Mr. SHEARMAN is; perhaps it will help them to understand him if we mention the fact that he was one of JIM FISK's most active lawyers, and the man who was personally mixed up with the grossest of the scandals which were perpetrated in the time of the corrupt Tammany Judges. He either suggested them or carried them out. There was no so-called "legal" infamy too great for this man SHEARMAN to be engaged in. This is a matter of history, proof of which we are ready to furnish at any moment, in court or out of it. This same lawyer is now on a sort of lecturing tour in England in behalf of Mr. BEECHER. So long as he stuck to his brief, we should probably have allowed him to go on unquestioned; but the pettifogger goes far beyond his instructions, and defames the whole body of the American clergy—to say nothing of American women. He told a meeting in London that Mr. BEECHER had not been guilty of any "improprieties." He had, indeed, kissed Mrs. TILTON, but if this was wrong, "a vast proportion of American society must be condemned, for Mr. BEECHER was really more cautious in his relations with ladies thus brought up in his church than was usual among the clergy in America." Then what on earth *is* usual among the clergy in America? Many a husband or father must have asked himself this question when he heard SHEARMAN'S statement, and when he remembered that Mr. BEECHER acknowledged in his evidence that it was his *habit* to kiss Mrs. TILTON whenever he met her. More cautious than the American clergy generally! Yet Mrs. TILTON's brother swore that once when he entered a room where Mr. BEECHER and Mrs. TILTON were shut up together, he saw "Mrs. TILTON making a very hasty motion, and with a highly-flushed face, away from the position that Mr. BEECHER occupied." "It was such a situation" he added, "as left an indelible impression on my mind."

If incidents like these occur in the relations of a Pastor with the female members of his congregation, when that Pastor is "unusually cautious," what must be the general character of such intercourse? Of course, this man SHEARMAN wantonly and wickedly libeled the American clergy. Yet we suppose there will be many in England who will believe his vile slanders. According to a report in another paper, SHEARMAN said that "it was the common practice for gentlemen and clergymen to kiss the wives of their intimate friends." It may be SHEARMAN'S practice when he is visiting in Brooklyn, but if he tried it on anywhere else he would soon find himself kicked out into the street.

This unscrupulous "lawyer" then said that the charge against Mr. BEECHER was entirely and simply the result of a conspiracy, and that the whole case "rested upon the word of Mr. MOULTON, a man of very low origin, whose word, even in commercial matters, was in very bad repute." In reality, MOULTON'S testimony was of far less importance than the evidence which is contained in the letters of Mr. BEECHER and Mrs. TILTON. That is testimony which Mr. BEECHER will never be able to live down. In the Review of the Evidence published in this journal just after the trial this fact was strongly dwelt upon. In the revised edition of that Review, (published this day in a more convenient form,) there are some important additions, among them a comparison of quotations from the letters of BEECHER, Mrs. TILTON, and Mrs. MORSE. We extract from this comparison a few passages, the authenticity of which even SHEARMAN would not dare to dispute:

MRS. TILTON TO HER HUSBAND.

"When, by your threats, my mother cried out in agony to me, 'Why, what have you done, Elizabeth, my child?' her worst suspicions were aroused, and I laid bare my heart then, that from my lips, and not yours, she might *receive the dagger into her heart*."

"Did not my dear child, Florence, learn enough by insinuation, that her sweet pure soul agonized in secret, *till she broke out with the dreadful question?* I know not but it hath been her death-blow."

"When you say to my beloved brother, 'Mr. B.' preaches to forty of his mistresses every Sunday, then follow with the remark that after my death *you have a dreadful secret to reveal*, need he be told any more ere the sword pass into his soul?"

(To her mother.) "I should mourn greatly if my life was to be made yet known to my father; *his head would be bowed indeed to the grave*."

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

"I ask, through you, THEODORE TILTON's forgiveness, and I humble myself before him as I do before my God!"

"He [TILTON] had condoned his wife's fault. He had enjoined upon me with the utmost earnestness and solemnity *not to betray his wife, nor leave his children to a blight*."

"If my destruction would place him all right, that shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. I do not think that anything would be gained by it. *I should be destroyed*, but he would not be saved. *E. and the children would have their future clouded*."

To live on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair, and yet to put on all the appearance of serenity and happiness, can not be endured much longer."

In the revised edition of the Review there are other equally remarkable passages quoted, and pray what do they all refer to? "Oh, nothing," says Brother SHEARMAN, "merely a little pleasantry on both sides. You see, Mr. BEECHER had known Mrs. TILTON from childhood, and when he spoke of casting a blight on TILTON's children, he was merely in fun. It was all a joke between the parties!" This was the sort of argument which Mr. SHEARMAN used to find answer very well when he went to plead before Judges whom his client had, to his knowledge, carefully bribed as a preliminary step in the proceedings; but he will probably find it less successful before the bar of public opinion. What may be thought of SHEARMAN in England we do not know; what will be thought of him here is that he is an impudent rascal.

SOME FALSE PRETENSES EXPLODED.

The quality vulgarly known as "cheek" may not pay, but it sometimes meets with apparent success. The New-York *Tribune* does not pay its stockholders, but it carries on operations which are new to HORACE GREELEY'S paper without much difficulty. Let us describe one such operation. We vouch for the facts.

The other day, an arrangement was proposed for the publication in the *Tribune* of an important argument made by Mr. FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. As the argument was far beyond the length which would justify a New-York newspaper in publishing it, a certain price was offered to defray the expenses of composition, &c. This price was accepted by the agent of the *Tribune* in Philadelphia. WHITELAW REID, the reputed editor of the paper, then demanded an increase on this price of *one hundred per cent.* This was refused. By way of enforcing REID'S demands, an article of a column in length was published in the *Tribune* of yesterday, abusive of Mr. GOWEN's argument and the road of which Mr. GOWEN is President. The road is a "gigantic monopoly"—the managers of it are "bullies," "apologists," "monopolists." The Legislature of Pennsylvania is invited to bleed it at its leisure. Such is the first attempt to induce Mr. GOWEN to yield to this WHITELAW REID's demand for an increase of "one hundred per cent."

This may not be black-mailing in the eye of the law—but in what does it differ from the operation ordinarily understood by that word? Can there be any other interpretation of the facts above given than that they are disgraceful to New-York journalism?

On false pretenses of all kinds the *Tribune* is at present eking out a precarious existence. Every man of experience knows that it cannot last. One day there will be an end of the imposture. Some features of it do, indeed, challenge notice. It is nothing to us that the honesty which marked HORACE GREELEY's life has been utterly discarded, or that the most conspicuous part of a building which is said to be HORACE GREELEY'S monument should be a common gin-shop, open all day on Sunday. The old friends of HORACE GREELEY, the temperance organizations which he always supported, may stand aghast at this Sunday rum-shop in the *Tribune* offices, with all the vice which it occasions; but it is no affair of ours. There is a matter, however, which does concern us a little, and which we do not think proper to allow to pass unnoticed.

For weeks past the *Tribune* has been publishing a statement to the effect that its circulation is greater than that of THE TIMES. Boasts of this kind come with an ill grace from a man who goes about lecturing on the "Dignity of Journalism," and the impropriety of even mentioning rival newspapers. But never mind that—it is the least serious of the faults to be charged to the *Tribune*. We deem it only just and right to state that the circulation of THE NEW-YORK TIMES is to-day, and has been for several years past, much larger than that of the New-York *Tribune*—very often from ten to fifteen thousand a day larger. And this we offer to prove from the books of the two establishments, or failing so to do, we undertake to pay over five thousand dollars to any charity in this City.

The *Tribune* further states that its circulation is over 50,000 a day. It is false. The only effectual way of dealing with the man who publishes this statement, well knowing it to be untrue, is to meet him in a manner which no one can misunderstand. We undertake to pay over any or all of the following sums to a suitable charity on the conditions given:

$1,000 that the *Tribune* has not a circulation of	50,000
1,000 that it has not	49,000
1,000 that it has not	48,000
1,000 that it has not	47,000
1,000 that it has not	46,000
1,000 that it has not	45,000
1,000 that it has not	44,000
1,000 that it has not	43,000
1,000 that it has not	42,000
1,000 that it has not	41,000
1,000 that it has not	40,000
1,000 that it has not	39,000
1,000 that it has not	38,000
1,000 that it has not	37,000
1,000 that it has not	36,000
1,000 that it has not	35,000

The *Tribune* to pay the difference between the circulation which it claims and that which it really has. Thus, if it has 34,000, it shall pay over $16,000 to the charity to be hereafter agreed upon, representing the difference between 34,000 and 50,000 copies. The investigation shall cover the whole of the past year—thus affording a searching test of the truth. A committee of three shall be appointed to examine the books, one to be named by THE TIMES, one by the *Tribune*, and one by the first two. This committee must have free access to every record and book, and not be put off with alleged "abstracts," as was done by the *Tribune* when Messrs. PETTENGILL and BURR issued, on the evidence of garbled documents, a false certificate as to its circulation. This was the dodge played off upon Messrs. ASTOR, TAYLOR, and others by the Tammany Ring, and defended at the time by the *Tribune*. It now carries it out for its own benefit, but it must not be repeated in the investigation which we now demand. The books themselves must be given up to the Investigating Committee.

We do not like this obtrusion of our affairs upon the public. But it is a duty, after all, for every man of business to protect his business against the slanderous assertions of rivals. And it will be observed that this controversy has not been provoked by us, but now having entered upon it, we intend to follow it up, and perhaps in the course of the operation we may have to expose other discreditable practices which are and have been carried on in the name of poor HORACE GREELEY by his unscrupulous successor.

"WEEDING OUT."

There is a very general impression that one difficulty which stands in the way of a revival of business is the existence of a large number of commercial establishments which have been crippled by the panic. These, it is argued, must be "weeded out" before we can again get on a sound basis. There is some truth in this view of the case, if it is not pushed too far. There is no room for doubt that very many business houses were far more seriously embarrassed than they wish to acknowledge by the events of two years ago. But in estimating the extent to which this embarrassment unfits them to go on, and to again take an active part in commerce, it must be remembered that mere embarrassment is not necessarily either fatal or dishonorable. And, after all, each case must be left to the creditors. If, after a careful examination, these find that a debtor is honest and efficient, and that his assets are worth more in his hands than they could be in those of any one else, it would be mere suicidal cruelty to force him out of business. If, on the other hand, a debtor is incapable, and, above all, if he is tainted in the least with dishonesty, it is a kindness to him and a duty to themselves for the creditors to take what he has, and wipe out the account.

According to such principles as these, it will be seen that "weeding out" may be a very proper and healthy course, and it may be quite the reverse. The country needs the energy and talent of every honest business man, and if he is of ordinary capacity, these will be better deleloped under the stimulus of independent transactions than in any other way. But if he is careless and reckless, and especially if he is wasteful in his "living expenses" and indifferent to the rights of his creditors, the country will be the gainer by his being sent to the hard school of adversity for a season. He will do better under the control of others, and should forfeit his place in the ranks of self-sustaining business men. All these questions time, after all, will determine.

Another consideration which must be kept in view is the cause which may have led to the crippled condition of a business house. It may have been one beyond the power of ordinary foresight to anticipate or of ordinary skill to avoid. In such a case, what is to be made by "weeding out" the really unfortunate. We confess that we do not think that this is a very common case. Most men fail because they neglect or defy the laws of ordinary prudence and honesty. When that is the cause of their difficulties they had better be set aside, for the longer they are allowed to go on the worse will be the troubles in which they will involve themselves and their creditors. It is the teaching of observation generally that the most fruitful source of business embarrassment lies in the failure of business men to realize the extent to which they are trustees for their creditors. Unfortunately, even in these close times, the business of this country is out of all proportion to the capital that is actually employed in it. When purchases and sales are large and actual capital small, it follows that a man's creditors must depend largely on his honor and on that of those to whom he sells. The mercantile community is in this way intimately bound together, and the dereliction of one may more or less affect a great many. Under these circumstances it becomes the imperative duty of every business man not in any way to impair the security of his creditors. Especially it is his duty to confine absolutely his personal or family expenditures within the sum which he can afford from means that are his own. He has neither a right to spend money on himself and his family when he knows that his creditors are likely to suffer, nor a right to remain in ignorance as to how he stands with the world. It is far too common for business men to think that their "living" is something which must be provided for, while the claims of creditors are placed in the second rank. There may not be a definitely formed rule of conduct of this sort, but there is a consistent conformity to it.

Yet nothing ought to be plainer than that the exact opposite is the only honorable course. It is a man's duty to pay his debts punctually and in full, and to live on what he has left. The cost of living may be and should be the variable quantity which is made to conform to the actual resources of each man. It *can* be reduced very low, and when it becomes necessary that it should be so reduced in order to meet business engagements, there ought to be no hesitation about it. If business men would only live up to the requirements of strict honor, "weeding out" would take care of itself to a great extent. And this would be done more than it is if it were not for a miserable pride which stands in the way. The pride in appearances is a very old and stubborn sentiment. Many men would rather be poor, and let their creditors suffer, than acknowledge themselves poor and pay their honest debts as far as they can. After all, the "weeding out" which the country really needs, and which will be most beneficial to it, is that which shall strip men of their credit in cases where they do not strive by self-denial and honorable effort to maintain it.

THE O'CONNELL CELEBRATION.

Ireland is going to commemorate to-morrow the memory of O'CONNELL, and more than usual efforts have been made to make the anniversary in Dublin worthy of the occasion. In our own City, too, and throughout the United States, the day will, to a certain extent, be commemorated by Irishmen, and "the memory of the Liberator" will be toasted at many a festive board.

That O'CONNELL was a great man, few will deny; that he devoted the best part of his life to what he considered the interests of his country, is admitted by the majority of Irishmen; but, now, twenty-eight years after his death, people can more calmly review his career, and judge of his actions and motives with greater impartiality than they could have done during his lifetime.

From the celebrated Clare election of 1828, which resulted in the granting of Catholic emancipation, down to 1844, O'CONNELL was regarded as a demi-god by the great body of the Roman Catholic population. His influence over the masses was unbounded; no man understood the Irish character better, and using his great oratorical powers, both in the Irish and English languages, over deeply-sympathetic audiences, he was able to mold public opinion to his own views. The Irish priests, with scarcely an exception, were followers of O'CONNELL, and to this fact must be attributed much of his success as an agitator.

The Clare election and its results made O'CONNELL the foremost man in the nation. He was hailed as "the Liberator," and the prestige of that victory, won by moral force from a hostile Government, carried him along in his subsequent career. From 1829 to 1844 he was able to effect but little toward carrying out the popular programme. The collection of tithes, which was the cause of so much bloodshed, was abolished, and a system more suited to modern ideas established in its stead. Municipal corporations were reformed, and from being exclusive bodies they became truly representative.

The fact remains, however, that O'CONNELL, as a public man, after the Emancipation act, was a failure, judging him from the success which attended his efforts. He was never able to command more than one-third of the Irish members; but this, it must be acknowledged, was caused to a great extent by the limited elective franchise which then existed in Ireland. The Home Rule Party now, under a more liberal franchise, can return nearly sixty members. If O'CONNELL, instead of pursuing the phantom of repeal, had devoted his talents and wide experience to the improvement of legislation on local and general subjects, he would undoubtedly have effected much greater good, and have anticipated many reforms which came after his death.

Whether O'CONNELL actually believed in the practicability of Repeal is a doubtful question. There are very many of his countrymen who think that he was led away by the false position in he was placed, and that he was forced, against his own conviction to take up and keep alive the agitation in order to preserve the leadership of the people. One thing is certain, that during the great popular demonstrations in 1843, he over and over again assured the people of success, and promised "Repeal" in six months. At the time when he made these pledges he must have been aware that he was promising what could not be obtained—at least peaceably obtained—and O'CONNELL did not want Repeal on any other terms. He knew that the Government would never consent to it; still, he, week after week and month after month, kept up the foolish agitation, which drew thousands of people from their legitimate business, and kept the country in continued excitement. But a time came when his power began to wane. The suppression of the Clontarf meeting by the Government destroyed O'CONELL'S power. It was gone from that day. The Government permitted these monster meetings as long as it was wise to do so, but O'CONNELL, although always counseling obedience to the laws, frequently made speeches that could be interpreted only as a menace to the Government. They were certainly so understood by most of his hearers, and many of the young men, especially those among the educated classes, soon became imbued with ideas which subsequently developed into Young Irelandism.

The great feature in O'CONNELL'S career was that he sacrificed wealth for fame. He abandoned his profession, which to him was a lucrative one; he refused a seat upon the Bench, and he spent his own patrimony—all to be the leader of the people. For his children and grandchildren it was a dearly-bought fame. He left them penniless, and his direct representative, his grandson, had to crave a paltry appointment some years ago from the Whig Government.

The O'CONNELLS always supported the Whigs, and DANIEL'S younger brother, JAMES, the only wealthy member of the family, received during GLADSTONE'S last administration a baronetcy as a reward for past services.

OBITUARY.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

The death of Hans Christian Andersen, the celebrated Danish poet and novelist, at Copenhagen, yesterday, is announced by a cable dispatch.

Hans Christian Andersen was born at Odense, in the Island of Fünen, (part of the Kingdom of Denmark,) on the 2d of April, 1805. Born in a land peculiarly rich in old song, mythology, and folk lore, and the only child of a man who, though only a poor shoemaker, was a man of literary taste and ability and of a highly poetic temperament—a temperament which his child inherited to the full—Andersen was a striking example of Cervantes' maxim, that "Every one is the son of his own works." Finding in his child a spirit akin to his own, the elder Andersen fostered and encouraged the fanciful and poetical elements of his nature at every opportunity. Andersen often spoke of his father's eloquence "in telling me fairy tales." Again he said, "on Sundays he made me panoramas, theatres, and transformation pictures, and he would read me pieces out of Holberg's plays and stories from the *Thousand and One Nights*." And Andersen discloses his father to us in the following comment on these Sunday readings: "And those were the only moments in which I remember him as looking really cheerful, for in his position as an artisan he did not feel happy." While still a very young child Andersen was taken by his father to the theatre, and in this connection he shows the truth of Milton's lines in *Paradise Regained*:

"The childhood shows the man
As morning shows the day."

Unable, of course, to go often to the theatre, the youngster made friends with the play-bill distributors, who gave him a programme every day. He would retire into some corner with his treasure and imagine the whole play according to its play, and the names of the characters in it. Then he collected all his dolls, and, with some pieces of calico for curtain and wings, he would make them enact the pieces in puppet fashion, he repeating what he could remember of his father's reading. He had, too, a remarkably sweet and clear voice, and would introduce songs into his mimic performances. In this way he whiled away the long hours of his mother's absence from home; for, after his father's death, which occurred when the boy was only nine years old, she used to go out washing for other people. The death of his father changed the current of his dramatic tendencies, and *Hamlet's Ghost* and *Lear* found their way on to his miniature stage. In those days he wrote his first piece—a tragedy, which he called "Abor and Elvira." It was founded on an old song of Pyramus and Thisbe, and all the characters in it either died, committed suicide, or were killed. At fourteen years of age Andersen persuaded his mother, who had married again, to let him leave home, and he started for Copenhagen, with a small bundle of clothes, thirteen rix-bank dollars, and a letter of introduction to Mme. Schall, a dancer at the theatre, prepared to begin the battle of life. Andersen arrived in Copenhagen on the 5th of September, 1819. His first visit was to the theatre, round which he walked several times, and which, before he left it, he felt that he looked upon as a home. Ten years later, in that very theatre, he witnessed the production of his first dramatic effort, entitled "The Courtship on St. Nicholas' Steeple; or, What Does the Pit Say?" The letter of introduction to Mme. Schall proved of no avail. She thought the boy crazy, and got him out of her house as quickly as possible. Remembering that he had read in a newspaper at Odense that an Italian named Siboni was Director of the Musical Conservatory of Copenhagen, he inquired the way and betook himself to Siboni's house, where he told his story. It happened that Weyse, the celebrated composer, and Baggesen, the poet, and a large company were dining with Siboni. The lad recited some scenes from Holberg, and some poems, and ended by bursting into tears. Weyse was deeply moved, and immediately raised a subscription for the friendless lad among those present. The collection amounted to $70. In time Andersen became a member of the ballet and chorus at the theatre, and spent his leisure hours in a sort of desultory study under the auspices of Weyse, Baggesen, the poet Guldberg, Oersted, the philosopher, and others who were interested in him; but so far he had talent without education. At the end of the theatrical season of 1823 he received his dismissal from the theatre, and for some months he experienced real want, but suffered in silence. Oersted, however, interested Collin, the Director of the Theatre Royal, in his favor. Collin was struck with the merits as well as the faults of a historical tragedy called "Alfsol," which Andersen gave him to read, and, using his influence with King Frederick VI. and the Directors of the public schools, he procured a pension for him for a few years and free instruction in the Latin school at Slagelse, telling him that in time he would be able to produce works worthy to be acted on the Danish stage. He studied at Slagelse, and afterward in the Latin school at Helsingör, and then returned to Copenhagen, where he was welcomed by the family of Admiral Wulff in the Amalienberg Palace.

During these days he wrote but little poetry, the principal pieces being "The Soul," "To My Mother," and "The Dying Child," the last of which was among the most widely circulated of all his attempts in verse. At the time it was written it was printed with an apology for having been the composition of one still at school. From grave to gay, Andersen wrote several humorous pieces, which Heiberg readily printed in the *Flying Post*. In September, 1828, he became a student in the Royal College at Copenhagen, entering upon his studies with the greatest enthusiasm. The following year was the turning point of his life. He varied his studies by writing a humorous book, his first work, entitled *A Foot Journey to Amak*. No one would publish the book, so he took the risk upon himself. To his great joy and astonishment it was out of print a few days after its appearance. Reitzel, the book-seller, purchased the second edition, and afterward published a third. The book was also reprinted in Sweden. Everybody in Copenhagen read it, and Andersen was famous. In the same year his satirical drama of "The Courtship on St. Nicholas' Steeple; or, What Does the Pit Say?" was produced at the theatre. In September he passed his college examination with success, and shortly after leaving college, he published his first collection of poems, which were very well received. From that time Andersen's success in life and in the world of literature was secured—thanks to his innate talents and the kindly aid and encouragement of the many friends who interested themselves in him. In after days he embodied some of the most striking scenes of his early life in his work of *Only a Fiddler*. For the next three years he continued to write, sometimes in verse, sometimes in prose, occasionally writing plays and opera librettos, and doing a few translations. But he gradually grew more and more morbid in his views of life, a feeling heightened and intensified by a love disappointment which he had experienced. At last his friends urged on him the desirability of travel and obtained a royal stipend in order to enable him to make a tour of Europe. In 1833 he visited Germany, France, Switzerland, and Italy. In Switzerland he wrote his poem of "Agnéte and the Man of the Sea." In Rome he met Heinrich Hertz, the author of the *Spectral Letters*, with whom he became intimate, and Thorwaldsen, the sculptor; and here he wrote the first chapters of his unrivalled descriptions of the scenery and manners of Southern Europe in *The Improvisatore*. In August, 1834, he returned to Denmark, and *The Improvisatore* was printed. In spite of the silence of friendly and the sneers of hostile critics the book was a decided success, and restored what Andersen called his fallen fortunes. Strange to say, the book was much more favorably received abroad than at home. Germany appreciated it, Sweden praised it, and Kruse translated it. But the reading public at home also appreciated it, and Andersen at last felt that he had really won public favor. In 1835 the romance of *O. Z.* appeared, in which Andersen portrayed the characteristics of city life, and was followed by the novel of *Only a Fiddler*, in 1837. Still the critics refused to ackowledge Andersen's merit, and they vowed, most unjustly, that *Only a Fiddler* was full of the defects, arising from want of education, which had disfigured his earlier literary efforts. Still, his books were bought and read, and produced him just enough income to live upon. But his great ambition was to be able to get along without the compulsion to write in order to live. He felt that his writings must suffer from such compulsion. At last the good time came to him; his ambition was gratified by Frederick VI. conferring a pension on him of two hundred gold dollars a year. In the following October, 1840, he again visited Italy, and went as far as Constantinople, giving his reminiscences of this journey in *A Poet's Bazar*.

Andersen now became a great traveler; he went again to France, to England, and different parts of Europe and the East, making the acquaintance of, and being heartily welcomed by, literary celebrities wherever he went, and keeping his pen constantly occupied, writing *Ahasuerus*, *New Fairy Tales*, &c. In 1849, while in England, he produced *The Two Baronesses* in the English language. But all his works are now published in that language, the translations having been made by Mary Howitt, who was ever one of his most enthusiastic admirers. His fairy tales, indeed, have been translated into almost every modern language, his style being exceedingly happy in that vein. As a writer of fairy tales Andersen stands in the very foremost rank. As an author—poet, playwright, novelist, and wit—he has shed considerable lustre over the literary annals of little Denmark, and will ever occupy a page of honor in her history. In many respects, as a descriptive writer, in depicting scenes, men, manners, and customs, he is unsurpassed if not unrivaled. In consideration of his great literary honors, Andersen for many years received a pension from the Crown of Denmark, which enabled him to live in ease and comfort when supplemented by his literary income. For some time before his death he was completely blind.

ISAAC VAN ANDEN.

A telegram, received in Brooklyn yesterday, announced the death at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Isaac Van Anden, the founder and publisher of the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*. Mr. Van Anden had been ailing for some months, and, at the commencement of the heated term, he went to his country residence at Poughkeepsie, where his disease (chronic diarrhea) became gradually worse. Up to Friday last hopes, founded on a knowledge of the inherently strong constitution of Mr. Van Anden, were entertained by his friends that in time he would recover, but after that date his physicians pronounced the case hopeless. The sad event was not unexpected, and its announcement was received with profound sorrow in Brooklyn, where the deceased had spent the greater part of his life, and where his strict probity and genial, kindly nature won the esteem and affection of all who knew him. At the time of his death Mr. Van Anden was sixty-two years of age. He was born in Poughkeepsie, and forty odd years ago he went to Brooklyn, where he founded the *Eagle*. He was a practical printer, and the first copies of the paper he helped to set up himself and work off on a hand-press. When the paper had been established Mr. Van Anden sold it out, but subsequently became its publisher, and retained that position until his death. He was also a large owner of the stock of the paper during his long career in Brooklyn. Mr. Van Anden was repeatedly tendered office by the people, but only once did he hold any public position, and that was when the late Mayor Kalbfleisch appointed him a Police Commissioner. Mr. Van Anden was a Democrat in politics, and was unmarried at the time of his death.

REV. BENJAMIN DAVIES, D. D.

A London paper of the 23d ult. has the following: "To-day the remains of the late Rev. Dr. Benjamin Davies, of Regent's Park College, will be interred at Frome, Somersetshire. This eminent Hebrew scholar, who was nearing his seventieth year, met with a serious accident a few weeks ago. In consequence of being suddenly seized with a fit of dizziness, he fell on the stone staircase of the college, with which he had been for so many years connected, and this gave a great shock to his system. He was able, however, to be removed about ten days after the accident to the home of his son-in-law, Rev. T. G. Rooke, B. A., of Frome. There it had been the wish of the venerable scholar that he should die. He expired on Monday evening, the immediate cause of death being hemorrhage of the lungs. Dr. Davies, who was a native of Carmarthenshire, was educated for the Baptist ministry at Bristol College, the University of Glasgow, and the University of Leipsic. At the last-named he took the degree of Ph. D. For a time he was the President of Stepney College; afterward he held a similar position in Canada; and for the last twenty years he had been Professor of Oriental languages, and also of Greek and Latin, at the college in Regent's Park. He was the English translator of Gesinius's Hebrew Grammar, to which he added a reading book and exercises; and this, which passed through several editions, was a standard text-book in many British seats of learning. Dr. Davies had from the first been a member of the Old Testament Company of Bible Revisers. Like Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, he invariably secured the love as well as the admiration of all the students who were placed under his care.

WINSLOW LEWIS, M. D.

Dr. Winslow Lewis died at Boston, Mass., Tuesday night, aged seventy-six years. He had a wide reputation as one of the most skillful surgeons in the country, and was formerly Grand Master of Masons of the State of Massachusetts.

PARTRIDGES AT SARATOGA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am surprised that the letter of your correspondent, a "Lover of Partridges," has not called forth a reply from the society of which Mr. Royal Phelps is President.

The statement made by your correspondent is that chicken-partridges are daily placed upon the hotel tables at Saratoga during the forbidden months. If they were sold here by Mr. Delmonico or Mr. Sutherland, either of those well-known *restaurateurs* would be subjected to a fine. Everybody knows that these facts are beyond disproof.

Why is this distinction made? Is it right to break the law in one part of the State and wrong to break it in another? Or is the society of which our respected fellow-citizen, Mr. Royal Phelps, is President, a mere sham and imposture? Surely these questions deserve some sort of answer.

AN OLD SPORTSMAN.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

CLOSE OF THE FIRST MEETING—PAROLE WINNER OF THE SARATOGA STAKES—THE SEQUEL STAKES WON BY VIATOR—AND THE THREE-MILE DASH BY RUTHERFORD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1875.

The first meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association terminated to-day. Yesterday should have been the last day, but the severe storm compelled a postponement. This morning the weather was dark and gloomy, and another postponement seemed inevitable, but before 11 o'clock the sun appeared, and the prospects became brighter. The attendance of spectators was not so large as on the preceding days. The track was very heavy from the rain of yesterday, particularly on the homestretch, and the youngsters in the first race, the Saratoga Stakes, had a hard time in wading through the mud. The Lorillard stable again proved victorious, and Parole showed himself to be the best two-year old of the season. He ran the distance, three-quarters of a mile, in 1:18¾—a most remarkable performance. Mr. Belmont's pair ran second and third. The Paris pools paid $13 on the winner.

The second race was the Sequel Stakes for three-year olds, two miles, which was won by Viator, who defeated the favorite, General Harney, handily in 3:43¼. The knowing ones suffered severely in this race, for the winner was little thought of until just before the start. Viator has run well in all his races, and was placed third in the Jersey Derby. The Paris pools on him paid $12.

The concluding race was a dash of three miles, the contestants being Rutherford, Wild Idle, and Madge. The first named was the favorite at nearly three to one over the field, and won the race easily. The Paris pools paid $8 20. No sooner had the last race been concluded, and before half of the people had left the course, a terrible storm came up from the east, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and hail. The rain poured down in torrents, and the grand stand afforded no protection. The course was soon converted into a vast sheet of water, and the road leading from the course to the village into a river of slush and mud. Few escaped a wetting, and in the hurry to evade the storm several collisions occurred. The details of the day's sport will be found below.

THE SARATOGA STAKES.

The day's sport began with the Saratoga Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, which closed with thirty-six nominations, out of which the following nine appeared: D. McDaniel's b. c. by Lexington, out of Canary Bird, being a full brother to Harry Bassett; Doswell & Cammack's ch. c. Osseo, Lawrence & G. Lorillard's ch. c. Sunburst, A. Belmont's b. f. Sultana, (sister to Monarchist,) and ch. f. Adelaide, (sister to Joe Daniels,) Pierre Lorillard's br. g. Parole and b. g. Durango, Stringfield & Clay's b. c. Blue Coat, and John M. Harney's ch. f. Athlene. This excellent field caused a vast amount of speculation, much heavier than in any previous two-year-old event of the season. It was generally known that the Belmont pair had given very fast trials and satisfied the stable of their ability to cover the distance of the race considerably faster than it had ever been run by any two-year olds. The brother to Bassett had also shown to advantage in his trial runs, and had many firm supporters, while the Lorillard pair, from their previous running in public, were the ruling favorites, and the confidence in their ability to carry off the prize was not shaken by the reports of the fast work performed by their rivals. The betting was very good at the following rates:

Parole. Durango }	$100	$400	$350
Brother to Bassett	70	200	200
Sultana, Adelaide }	55	205	205
Osseo, Athlene, Blue Coat, Sunburst } Field	30	120	95
Total	$255	$925	$850

THE RACE.

After three false attempts, Mr. Conner succeeded in getting them off fairly together in the shute, when Osseo shot to the front, with Parole second and Adelaide third. As they ran down the shute, Parole rushed to the front, followed by Sultana second, Osseo third, and the brother to Bassett fourth, in a packet. When they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole, Parole was half a length in advance of Sultana, who was a length before the brother to Bassett, and three lengths behind the latter the remainder were running in a ruck, led by Adelaide. As they came round the lower turn the brother to Bassett made an effort, and closed rapidly upon Sultana, and the latter was forced to the quarter of Parole. In this manner they turned into the homestretch. Once into the straight work, Adelaide came up from behind and challenged for the finish, but Sparling let Parole have his head and he immediately opened a great gap between himself and his pursuers, and won the race by four lengths in 1:18¾, which was a remarkable race on such a track. Adelaide was second, two lengths in front of Sultana, who defeated the brother to Bassett by a neck, Durango was fifth, and the others were pulled up.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Saratoga Stakes, for two-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile; thirty-six nominations; value to winner, $3,050.

P. Lorillard's br. g. Parole, by Leamington, out of Maiden. Sparling	1
A. Belmont's ch. f. Adelaide, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter. Brown	2
A. Belmont's (John Hunter's) b. f. Sultana, by Lexington, out of Mildred. Evans	3
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. c., by Lexington, out of Canary Bird. Clark	0
Doswell & Cammack's (John Hunter's) ch. c. Osseo, by Eclipse, out of Ollata. Scott	0
Lawrence & G. Lorillard's (John Hunter's) ch. c. Sunburst, by Planet, out of Bettie Ward. Donahue	0
Stringfield & Clay's b. c. Bluecoat, by Jack Malone, dam by Sovereign. Lewis	0
John M. Harney's ch. f. Athline, by Pat Malloy, out of Anna Travis. Black	0
P. Lorillard's ch. g. Durango, by Jack Malone, out of Fannie Barrow. Halloway	0

Time—1:18¾.

WINNERS OF THE SARATOGA STAKES.

Year	Winner.	Sire.	Weights	Subscribers	Starters	Time
1864	Saratoga	Imp. Knight of St. George	87	12	3	2:08½
1865	Ulrica	Lexington	87	9	4	1:51¼
1866	Redwing	Imp. Balrownie	87	14	5	1:51½
1867	Relentless	Imp. Eclipse	87	26	6	1:20
1868	Oakleaf	Oakland	87	27	5	1:21¾
1869	Remorseless	Imp. Eclipse	87	43	11	1:18¼
1870	Mary Louise	Lightning	97	47	9	1:18½
1871	St. Patrick	Imp. Eclipse	101½	32	5	1:20
1872	Catesby	Imp. Eclipse	100	42	11	1:17½
1873	Steel Eyes	Planet	100	38	8	1:22½
1874	Willie Burke	Baywood	100	5	12	1:23¾
1875	Parole	Im. Leamingt'n	97	36	9	1:18¾

Previous to 1867 the distance of the race was one mile.

In 1868 Oakleaf ran a dead heat with Eclipse-Slasher filly in 1:19¾.

THE SEQUEL STAKES.

The next event to be decided was the twelfth renewal of the Sequel Stakes, for three-yearolds, two miles, and out of the twenty-four entries with which it closed the following, four sported silk when summoned by the judges, viz.: C. A. Clabaugh's ch. c. Viator, D. McDaniel's b. c. Paul Pry John M. Harney's ch. c. General Harney, and A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. c. Vagabond. The betting was in favor of General Harney up to the last pool before the race, when Viator ran into favor. The pools sold as follows:

Harney	$200	$500	$250
Viator	170	300	280
Paul Pry	80	185	95
Vagabond	35	45	35
Total	$485	$1,030	$660

THE RACE.

When the flag fell Swim put spurs to Viator, and he immediately shot away in the lead, Vagabond second, Paul Pry third, and General Harney last. As they went round the turn Viator opened a gap of three lengths, which he increased to four lengths at the quarter-pole, Vagabond holding the second place. As they went along the backstretch Swim urged Viator to his best, and he was soon six lengths away from his competitors, and thus passed the half-mile pole. Paul Pry and Viator were head and head, fighting for the second place, three lengths before General Harney. Coming round the lower turn Swim was holding Viator steady, and the others got a little closer to him. Vagabond ran into the second place and led Paul Pry half a length, General Harney closing up within a length of Paul Pry. There was but little change in their positions at the three-quarter-pole, but as they turned to come up the homestretch General Harney rushed up from the rear and assumed the second place. At the finish of the first mile, which was run in 1:48½, Viator was still showing the way by four lengths, General Harney second, a length in advance of Paul Pry, who was a neck before Vagabond. Going round the turn again Viator had got away another length from General Harney, the latter leading the other two about four lengths. When they passed the quarter pole Viator was showing half a dozen lengths in advance of Harney, and he was the same distance before Vagabond, who was leading Paul Pry two lengths. Running along the backstretch the two latter dropped completely out of the race, and only the two leaders were noticed by the spectators. General Harney began closing on Viator, and at the half-mile pole but two lengths of daylight separated them, and as they came round the lower turn there was much excitement as Harney reached the tail of Viator and finally moved to his head, but Swim had Viator in hand, and, when they came up the homestretch, he shook Harney off, the latter getting the whip freely, but unable to respond. Viator had him beaten, and won the race easily by a length and a half in 3:43¼, General Harney second, some twenty lengths before Vagabond, who was two lengths ahead of Paul Pry.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—The Sequel Stakes for three-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay, with $700 added; the second horse to save his stake. Winner of any three-year-old stake to carry seven pounds extra; closed March 1. Two miles. Twenty-four nominations. Value to winner, $1,850.

E. A. Clabaugh's ch. c. Viator, by Vauxhall, out of Heatherbell. Swim	1
John M. Harney's ch. c. Gen. Harney, by Pat Malloy, out of Yellowbird. Feakes	2
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. c. Vagabond, by Vandal, out of Gem, by Childe Harold. Houston	3
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. c. Paul Pry, by Enquirer, out of Hamburg's dam. Clark	4

Time—3:43¼.

WINNERS OF THE SEQUEL STAKES.

Year	Winner.	Sire.	Weight	Subscribers	Starters	Time.
1864	Kentucky	Lexington	105	21	4	4:11¾
1865	Baltimore	Revenue	100	14	3	3:43½
1866	Ston'l Jackson	Lightning	100	25	6	3:41
1867	Ruthless	Imp. Eclipse	112	17	3	3:37½
1868	General Duke	Lexington	115	17	4	3:40¾
1869	Narragansett	Imp. Eclipse	110	18	8	3:37¾
1870	Maggie B. B.	Imp. Australian	107	16	5	3:37¼
1871	Mary Clark	Lexington	107	23	5	3:40
1872	Wade Hampt'n	Asteroid	110	25	2	3:42½
1873	The Ill-used (I)	Breadalbane	110	19	6	3:40½
1874	Vandalite	Vandal	114	21	7	3:40¾
1875	Viator	Vauxhall	110	24	4	3:43¼

Kentucky, Ruthless, and General Duke carried 5 pounds extra; Vandalite carried 7 pounds extra.

THE THREE MILES.

The third and concluding event of the day was a dash of three miles for all ages for a purse of $1,000, and the three entries were Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Rutherford, 4 years; D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, 4 years, and M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, 5 years. The betting was largely in favor of Rutherford, who was considered the best wind horse of the three. The rates were as follows:

Rutherford	$1,000	$1,150	$350
Madge	355	500	105
Wild Idle	300	350	105
Total	$1,655	$2,000	$560

THE RACE.

Rutherford and Madge were off together and Wild Idle behind them, and when they ran round the turn Madge went to the front and passed the quarter pole a length in advance of Rutherford, who was the same distance before Wild Idle. Going along the backstretch Madge kept to the front and reached the half-mile pole a length and a half in advance of Rutherford, who was a length before Wild Idle. On the lower turn Rutherford closed the daylight between him and Madge, and Wild Idle was two lengths behind. In this manner they turned into and ran up the homestretch, when Rutherford forged gradually up to the shoulders of Madge, and in this manner they finished the first mile in 1:54, Wild Idle waiting two lengths behind. Going round the turn again Madge shook off Rutherford and got clear of him, passing the quarter pole a length and a half in front of the favorite, who was the same distance before Wild Idle. Going along the backstretch the pace seemed to be a little faster, and Wild Idle dropped back considerably. When they passed the half-mile pole Madge was leading Rutherford a short length, and Wild Idle was three lengths behind the latter. They remained in these positions round the lower turn and to the three quarters, but as they ran up the homestretch, Rutherford closed rapidly on Madge, and once on this side of the furlong pole was at her head. As they approached the stand Rutherford forged to the front and finished the two miles in 3:42½, a neck in advance of Madge, while Wild Idle closed to the latter's tail. No sooner had they commenced the journey of the third mile than Rutherford began to open a gap, and at the quarter pole left Madge two lengths behind him, and Wild Idle was still at the tail of the mare. Traveling along the backstretch Madge made an effort to catch Rutherford, reached the latter's quarter, and was still followed up by Wild Idle, but as they approached the half-mile pole Rutherford again got away and passed that point a length and a half ahead of Madge, who was half a length before Wild Idle. On the lower turn Madge gave it up ingloriously, and Wild Idle passed her and began to chase Rutherford, who was now leading him two lengths. The task was a hopeless one, as Rutherford kept to the front, and once in the homestretch got further away and finally won the race easily by four lengths, in 5:38. Madge was pulled up, and was consequently a long way behind at the finish.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $1,000, of which $100, with the entrance money, to the second horse; three miles.

Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. h. Rutherford, 4 years, by Australian, out of Aerolite. Evans	1
M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, 4 years, by Australian, out of Idlewild. Hennessy	2
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. m. Madge, 4 years, by Australian, out of Alabama. Clark	3

TIME.

Quarter	29	Two miles and a quarter	4:11
Half-mile	57½	Two miles and a half	4:39½
Mile	1:54	Three miles	5:38
Mile and a half	2:48		
Two miles	3:42¾		

THE WINNING SIRES OF THE MEETING.

BY IMP. LEAMINGTON.

Parole, one race	$3,050
Olitipa, one race	2,900
Faithless, one race	2,450
B. f. out of Naphtha, one race	500
Total	$8,900

BY LEXINGTON.

Preakness, dead heat	$1,175
King Pin, one race	600
Cariboo, one race	500
Total	$2,275

BY IMP. AUSTRALIAN.

Springbok, dead heat	$1,175
Mate, one race	700
Rutherford, one race	900
Total	$2,775

BY LIGHTNING.

D'Artagnan, one race	$4,750

BY GILROY.

Grinstead, one race	$1,750

BY KENTUCKY.

Countess, two races	$1,000

BY JONESBORO.

Diavolo, one race	$700

BY VAUXHALL.

Viator, one race	$1,850

WINNING STABLES.

Pierre Lorillard	$5,500	John Hunter	$600
J. A. Grinstead	4,750	Joseph Donahue	500
A. Belmont	3,725	John O'Donnell	300
Thomas Puryear	2,650	Doswell & Cammack	300
D. McDaniel	2,410	M. A. Littell	250
M. H. Sanford	1,875	R. W. Cameron	225
E. A. Clabaugh	1,850	A. H. Torrence	150
George Longstaff	1,000	A. P. Green	150
Ayres & Sutcliffe	700	J. M. Harney	50

RECORD OF THE PARIS POOLS.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 24.

First race, D'Artagnan	$95 00
Second race, Grinstead	98 00
Third race, King Pin	14 90

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, JULY 27.

First race, Olitipa	$7 10
Second race, Countess	30 00
Third race, Diavolo	15 00

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, JULY 29.

First race, Faithless	$9 70
Second race, Springbok	7 10
Second race, Preakness	40 30
Third race, McDaniel's Leamington filly	66 20

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 31.

First race, Countess	$15 90
Second race, Mate	14 70
Third race, Cariboo, First heat	53 20
Third race, Cariboo, Second heat	12 10
Third race, Cariboo, Third heat	8 30

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 3.

First race, Parole	$13 00
Second race, Viator	12 00
Third race, Rutherford	8 20

THE POOLS IN THIS CITY.

At the various pool-rooms last evening the tickets on the winning horses in the races at Saratoga yesterday paid fairly. At Johnson's, tickets on Lorillard in the Saratoga Stakes brought $11 52. Those who invested in Viator in the Sequel Stakes were the recipients of $19 04. Rutherford, the winner of the mile race, paid his backers $9 36, while the field against Lorillard brought $11 64. At the other pool-rooms the figures were nearly similar.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE TROTTING.

FIRST SUMMER MEETING OF THE HUDSON RIVER DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The first Summer meeting of the Hudson River Driving Park Association opened here to-day with a large attendance and fine weather. The track was in fine condition and the trotting splendid.

In the 2:38 class there were twenty-nine entries. Some of the drivers protested against starting so many at one time, declaring it dangerous, when a consultation was held, and by unanimous consent they were divided into two classes, A and B, and the entries drawn by lot. Each purse was $1,500.

SUMMARY.

CLASS A OF THE 2:38 CLASS.—Purse $1,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:38; mile heats, three in five, in harness; $650 to first, $450 to second, $250 to third, and $150 to fourth horse.

W. Sargent's b. g. St. Julien	2	1	1	1
A. J. Feeks' b. g. Great Eastern	1	2	2	2
M. Roden's ch. g. Dan Bryant	4	3	3	3
J. K. Levitt's b. m. Lady Goodwin	3	4	11	4
W. S. Thomas' s. m. Elsee	8	9	5	5
W. B. Smith's blk. m. Celerity	11	5	6	8
J. O. Smith's b. h. W. H. Beede	5	10	9	11
E. Root's b. g. Northwood	6	8	4	6
F. B. Cumming's br. m. Queen	10	6	8	7
A Patterson's g. m. Privateer Maid	9	11	10	10
R. Thornton's b. m. Kitty Allen	7	7	7	9
J. H. Goldsmith's b. m. Sister	12	12	dis.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	41	1:17	2:30
Second heat	40½	1:17½	2:30
Third heat	37½	1:13½	2:26¼
Fourth heat	40	1:15	2:30¼

CLASS B OF 2:38 HORSES.—Purse, $1,500; $650 to first, $450 to second, $250 to third, $150 to fourth; mile heats, three in five, in harness.:

W. H. Doble's d. g. Preston	1	1	1
J. D. Gillett's b. g. Proctor	4	2	2
W. J. Paine's g. m. Amelia D.	2	7	7
H. W. Howe's b. h. Tom Moore	6	3	3
T. Lesage's br. g. Drummer Boy	3	5	4
J. Murphy's br. m. Katie Hughes	5	4	6
J. D. Brown's ch. g. I Guess So	7	8	5
R. Dempster's b. g. C. M. Beadle	9	6	8
W. Park's b. g. George H.	10	9	9
J. Lovett's gr. g. Willie	11	10	10
J. Minchen's b. h. Lumberman	8	dr.	

Time.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	41	1:17	2:32
Second heat	39	1:15	2:32
Third heat	38	1:14	2:28½

SAME DAY.—2:24 class; purse, $4,500; $2,000 to first, $1,250 to second, $800 to third, $450 to fourth; mile heats, three in five, in harness:

Budd Doble's b. m. Clementine	6	1	1
J. Dougrey's b. g. Joker	1	4	2
J. A. Batchellor's d. g. Frank J.	2	2	3
J. S. Parkis' b. h. Parkis Abdallah	5	3	5
Briggs & Ross' blk. m. Blanch	3	5	6
C. Dickerman's Spotted Colt	4	6	7
J. Splan's s. g. George B. Daniels	7	7	4
D. Mace's blk. g. Vanity Fair	8	8	8
J. C. R. Eckerson's b. g. Everett Ray	9	9	9
W. Park's br. g. Glengarry	10	10	10

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:14	2:27¼
Second heat	37½	1:13	2:24½
Third heat	38	1:13	2:25

The trotting of the final heats was postponed until 1:30 P. M. to-morrow.

In class A of the 2:38 race, the field was the favorite over any named horse. In class B of the same race, the field was the favorite, with Proctor left out. In the second heat Proctor was the favorite over the field, at the rate of 130 to 50.

In the 2:24 race Clementine was the favorite. This race is causing much excitement.

THE BUFFALO RACES—CONDITION OF THE TRACK.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The sun came out bright at 2 o'clock, and everything looks favorable for racing on Thursday, and the track will be in fine condition. Under the circumstances the races will continue until Monday afternoon. The betting in both races is very lively. May Queen is a strong favorite in the 2:24 class. Benton is the first and Breeze the second choice in the 2:38 class. Fully $50,000 are in the pool-boxes on these races. Many strangers are in the city.

THE NEWBURG REGATTA.

FIDGET AND MARY EMMA THE WINNERS.

The annual regatta of the Newburg Yacht Club took place yesterday over the following course: From the judges' boat, stationed some distance north of the steamboat landing, to the shore; thence around the stake-boat at the Fishkill long dock; then around the second stake-boat, two miles and a half south of the first; then around the third stake-boat, two miles and a half north of the starting point; then around the fourth stake-boat, opposite the Fishkill foundry, and finally around the stake-boat at the starting point, each yacht being required to go over the course twice. For first class yachts the first prize was a silver ice set and the second prize a field and marine glass, while for second class the prizes were, respectively, a silver fruit stand and flower and card stand. In addition to these a set of colors was presented to the first boat in each class, irrespective of time allowance. The time allowance was one and a half minutes to the foot, the yachts being measured on the water-line, the second class boats being started first and the first-class two minutes later. The race was to be decided whenever the entire course was accomplished within six hours from the time of starting. The entries were as follows:

FIRST CLASS—OVER TWENTY-FIVE FEET IN LENGTH.

No.	Name.	Length.	No.	Name.	Length.
2.	Nereide	28.00	12.	Wonder	28.00
4.	Fidget	28.00¾	14.	Sans Souci	27.03
6.	Lorelei	30.07½	16.	Susie S.	27.11
8.	Journeyman	28.08	18.	Eureka	28.00
10.	Emma	28.00	20.	Leroy	28.00

SECOND CLASS—UNDER TWENTY-FIVE FEET.

No.	Name.	Length.	No.	Name.	Length.
1.	C. R. Knowles	24.00	29.	Addie	22.00
3.	Edith	24.00	31.	Nellie Shaw	18.00
5.	C. G. Davidson	24.08	33.	Scud	21.00
7.	Teresa	16.00	35.	Argonauta	22.02
9.	Mabel	20.00	37.	Fidget No. 2	19.10
11.	Osprey	19.00	39.	E. H. Leonard	20.00
13.	Mary Emma	23.10	41.	Clytie	21.06
15.	Rebecca	13.00	43.	Hap	16.00
17.	Annie	22.00	45.	Nettie Hunting	12.00
19.	Au Revoir	22.00	47.	Cora Etta	18.06
21.	Eu'a	24.00	49.	Look Out	17.00
23.	Minnie	18.00	51.	Ella	23.00
25.	Frank	21.03	53.	Four Brothers	18.06
27.	Ripple	24.02	55.	Claudine	25.00

The first gun was fired at 12:02, and the whistles were blown to call up the second class boats; ten minutes later the second gun was fired, and the second class boats started, while the first class got in position for starting. The former crossed the line in the following order: C. R. Knowles, Four Brothers, Au Revoir, Fidget No. 2, Mabel, Annie, C. G. Davison, Edith, Ripple, Argonauta, Minnie, Teresa, Mary Emma, Hap, Osprey, and Clytie. At 12:22:45 the first class yachts started, and crossed the line as follows: Eureka, Journeyman, Lorelei, Fidget, and Le Roy. Of the thirty-eight original entries twenty-one appeared at the starting point and participated in the race. Although the starting was bad, the fresh breeze soon brought the boats close enough together to insure a close contest and an interesting race. On reaching the upper stake-boat the Annie was forced to withdraw, owing to a torn mainsail. The Hap also capsized opposite the paint-works wharf. The first circuit of the course was completed without further accident, but just after turning the stake-boat on the last round the Lorelei also capsized, and was thus practically left out. Following is the actual and corrected time of the leading yachts:

FIRST CLASS.

	Actual Time. H.	M.	S.	Cor. Time. H.	M.	S.
Fidget	3	44	20	3	43	26
Journeyman	3	54	22	3	54	22
Le Roy	4	01	45	4	00	45

SECOND CLASS.

	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Mary Emma	3	53	15	3	53	00
C. R. Knowles	4	04	35	4	04	35
Fidget No. 2	4	06	12	3	59	57
Argonauta	4	18	30	4	15	40

In the first class the first prize was won by the Fidget, and the second by the Journeyman, while in the second class the Mary Emma won the first prize and colors, the second prize going to the C. R. Knowles. There were several charges of fouls claimed but the result of their hearing will probably not alter the judges' decision.

YACHTING AT SEA CLIFF.

A sloop yacht regatta took place yesterday afternoon at Sea Cliff, Long Island, in which six vessels contested, over a course of twelve miles, for a handsome set of colors. There were eight entries, but two of them were withdrawn, and the race was sailed by the following yachts: Elsie, Anna, Halcyon, Ram, Sappho, and Augusta. There was plenty of wind, and the regatta proved quite exciting, though only two of the six starters sailed over the course. The Ram, Sappho, and Augusta were drawn out after sailing four miles, and the Elsie after sailing eight miles. The Anna was the winner, in two hours fourteen minutes, beating the Halcyon by only two seconds on corrected time. The judges were John Parkman, H. C. Camp, and C. W. Young. Referee W. R. Dupuy.

CRICKET.

On the St. George Cricket Grounds yesterday afternoon the Prospect Park and St. George Cricket Clubs began the first contest between these clubs this season. The attendance was somewhat small, owing to the threatening weather. At the close of the Prospect Park Club's second inning the rain put a stop to the game. The following is the score:

PROSPECT PARK.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
Davis, b. Giles	2	Davis, b. Moran	2
Love, b. Moran	0	Love, b. Moran	0
Ronaldson, b. Moran	11	Ronaldson, run out	9
Ervington, b. Moran	3	Ervington, b. Marsh	20
Reed, c. Eyre, b. Moran	1	Reed, c. Sleigh, b. Moran	6
Melville, c. Giles, b. Moran	3	Sprague, not out	1
Sprague, c. Giles, b. Moran	0	Peters, b. Marsh	3
Peters, not out	10	White, not out	2
W. Scott, run out	0	Extras	7
White, c. Giles, b. Moran	0		
G. Scott, b. Moran	8	Total	50
Extras	6		
Total	44		

ST. GEORGE.

FIRST INNING.

Sleigh, run out	1
Bance, c. W. Scott, b. Ervington	15
Satterthwaite, run out	10
Cahrman, c. G. Scott, b. Ervington	2
Moran, c. Peters, b. Ervington	3
Whitlock, b. Ronaldson	2
Giles, run out	2
Marsh, c. W. Scott, b. Ervington	13
Eyre, c. and b. Ervington	0
Blackwell, b. Sprague	3
Mackey, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	59
Prospect Park, totals	94
St. George, (one inning)	59

The day for playing the remaining inning has not been announced.

LOSS OF A NEW-HAMPSHIRE SCHOONER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—On the 8th of June last the Treasury Department was advised of the wreck of a vessel at Chickomacomico, N. C., loaded with pine lumber, and for some time nothing was known concerning her. It was at first presumed she was a British vessel, but later investigation proves her to be the schooner Mary and Eliza, of Portsmouth, N. H. She was wrecked while on a voyage from Savannah, Ga., to Damariscotta, Me. On the 8th of May, off Cape Hatteras, having sprung a leak, she filled and capsized. The wreck report to the Treasury Department mentions John O'Neil and Freeman Blake, seamen; L. J. Listum, mate and Thomas Hughes, the colored cook, as supposed to be lost.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

SOMETHING ABOUT HIS TRIAL.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES BY A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT—INCIDENTS OF THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL—HIS DRINKING HABITS.

Mr. J. B. McCullagh, whose letters to the Cincinnati *Commercial* during the impeachment trial were of great interest, has communicated to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* some personal reminiscences of the late Andrew Johnson. Coming to the day on which the articles of impeachment were presented in the Senate, he says:

That night Mr. Johnson spoke very freely about the pending trial. I gathered from his manner and tone that so far from being afraid of conviction, he rather courted the martyrdom of it. He said that if they convicted him, he would start out through the country with a view to convicting *them* before the people. In his most troublous hours he never lost faith in his own ability to show the people that he was the sole defender of the Constitution: and I have always thought that nothing would have suited him better than to have walked out of the White House on a warrant of conviction, and entered upon another swing of the circle more elaborate than the first. I called at the White House very frequently between March and May that year. Until the middle of April the impeachers were extremely confident. Johnson knew this, and I think he had fully made up his mind to vacate the White House. But he never lost heart or spirit, or even appeared to do so, unless the following incident be taken in proof that he did: I was talking with him one Sunday evening on general subjects of politics, when he suddenly interrupted me. Said he, "Do you remember what sort of a court it was that tried and convicted Charles I?" I replied "that, to the best of my recollection, it was a court appointed by Parliament, and composed of members of that body, officers of the Army, and citizens of London." "How many were there in it?" said Mr. Johnson. I replied that there were somewhere between sixty and seventy members in that court. Then he burst out, "And how many of these —— scoundrels are there over there?" pointing toward the Capitol. I replied that there were twenty-seven States represented, making fifty-four Senators. "Well," he continued, "do you recollect what became of the men who convicted King Charles—how many of them died in their beds, and how many ran away from the country after the restoration?" I could not answer this question directly, but I promised to go to the Congressional Library next day and read all about the subject, in the *History of the Regicides*. "I wish you would," said the President, "and I want you to make out a summary of the thing and get it into the papers." He was so anxious on this subject that he was not willing to have me send this particular letter to Cincinnati, but insisted that it should be printed in a New-York paper, so that it would get back to Washington in time "to show these —— scoundrels what fate is in store for them."

There has been a great deal of talk about the use of money as a means to secure the acquittal of Johnson. Without making any valuable addition to the fund of information on this subject, I will state what I think I know to be a fact, that Mr. Johnson not only never consented to the use of money, but often said in my hearing that if he could be acquitted for $5 he would not pay that sum, nor let anybody else pay it for him. I am borne out in this assertion by the well-known fact that he allowed Jere Black to withdraw from his defense rather than give his official sanction to a corrupt land trade in which Black was interested. He told Black that he would rather be convicted ten times over than purchase not only defense, but even acquittal, at such a price. Black evidently believed he had Johnson in his power, and it looked like a bad piece of business for such a man to withdraw from a case on the eve of trial; but Johnson was not the kind of man to be intimidated, and besides, as I have already said, he did not look upon conviction as an unmixed evil to him. Undoubtedly money was used in a variety of ways to defeat the scheme of conviction; and, what is more, there was a good deal more money ready to be used in case of necessity. There were votes cast for conviction that could have been persuaded in the other direction, in case of an emergency. The great consideration with the anti-impeachers was to make sure of nineteen votes—I believe there were fifty-four men in the Senate then—and they were cautious enough to get a few "alternates," as they do in conventions. The assertion may be received with incredulity, and yet I make it from well-grounded knowledge, that Johnson got some of of his most efficient help from the society ladies of Washington—not the resident rebels or Democrats of the Capital, but the wives and daughters of some of the most ardent impeachers in Congress. There was a womanly sympathy for Johnson from the beginning of his troubles. He was not "a lady's man" by any means, but there was something about himself and his quiet and unostentatious family which served to win the women; and many of them helped him by furnishing information to his friends, and in a variety of ways quite creditable to the ingenuity of the sex.

There were other dark ways and vain tricks connected with both sides of the impeachment struggle, which would take a volume, instead of an article, to relate. I cannot, however, refrain from telling one of them. Mr. Willard Saulsbury was a Democratic Senator from Delaware, with good intentions, but a very decided weakness for toddy. He would stay sober for months sometimes, but the mere smell of liquor would start him on a spree that might last for weeks. He had been quite steady for a long time, and had promised to abstain entirely from liquor while the impeachment trial lasted. One evening a young man called at his room and desired an interview, which was granted. He represented himself as the agent of a wine and liquor importing house in New-York, who had come to Washington to have the tariff amended with respect to these articles, and he would like to interest the Senator in his cause. He concluded his remarks by saying that he had brought some samples of wine and brandy with him, and asking the Senator's permission to send a few bottles to his room. Saulsbury immediately saw in this proposition a plot to get him drunk, so that he might be either absent from the Senate when the vote on impeachment was taken, or that, going to the Senate in a state of intoxication, he might be expelled, as had often been threatened in his case. Indeed, a resolution for his expulsion had once been offered, and was then on the calendar of the Senate. It looked then, on a close calculation, as if one vote subtracted from the Democratic side would secure Johnson's conviction. Saulsbury ordered the bogus wine merchant out of his room in short order, and immediately acquainted several of his friends with the details of the plot. It reached Johnson's ears very soon. "They can't beat me any other way," said the President, "and they are trying to get the jury drunk." It was immediately resolved by Johnson's friends to keep a close watch on Saulsbury, and this precaution was soon rendered necessary. Saulsbury, whether as the result of a conspiracy, or in obedience to his own sweet will, got furiously drunk on the day rendered memorable in the history of the trial by the anti-impeachment speeches of Fessenden, Trumbull, and other Republicans. It was a secret session of the Senate, but it soon got noised abroad that Saulsbury was trying to get the floor to make a drunken speech. Half an hour later he would probably have been expelled. But he was persuaded to leave the Senate, and he was accompanied to his room, where he was put to bed. The vote was expected the next day, and as it was important to have Saulsbury present, a consultation was held as to the best and quickest means of sobering him off. Somebody suggested a big fright as a good thing for him under the circumstances. There was a Babcock fire extinguisher in the hall, which was immediately transferred to the bedside of the tipsy Senator. Saulsbury rose to know what the infernal thing was for, and the agonizing manner in which he begged for mercy when told that it was a stomach pump, and that it would be applied to him if he were not duly sober by 5 in the morning, will not soon be forgotten by the few who witnessed it. From that day forward until the vote was taken Saulsbury was sent to the Senate every day in a hack, and his movements were carefully watched so that he was present to vote against the impeachment when the final vote was taken.

Take it for all in all, it was a strange proceeding, that impeachment business. Its "true inwardness" has never been, and probably never will be, written. The most active workers on both sides are dead now. I do not mean Senators or Congressmen, but the men who prompted Senators and Congressmen from the outside, and furnished the sinews of war to conduct the campaign. Johnson was less concerned all the time than the least of these.

It is not my purpose to attempt a general estimate of Johnson's character as a man or as President, but I think it only just to his memory to explain away one or two misapprehensions with regard to him. A great part of the public still believe that he was a great drunkard. This is far from being the truth. He said to me one night that it was very strange that he couldn't take a glass of whisky and water without being denounced as a drunkard, while others could get blind drunk and be indorsed by the temperance societies and the Young Men's Christian Associations. During his life in the White House, Johnson rarely used wine or liquor. He was supposed to be drunk when he made his famous 22d of February speech, in which he denounced Forney as a dead duck; but he had not tasted liquor that day. He could get drunk on his own talk quicker than the oldest toper can get drunk on whisky. Even in private conversation, after he had "had the floor" for five minutes, his listeners would often be led think he had been drinking; but in public speeches he was even more liable to this suspicion, when it was entirely groundless. He was not a teetotaller, I believe, but I dare swear he was not a habitual drinker during his Presidential incumbency. Another impression quite prevalent is that he did not write the Messages sent to Congress by him. This is another mistake. He not only wrote his own Messages, but he rarely showed them even to his Cabinet until they were finished. He made an exception in the case of the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, which, I believe, was submitted to Jere Black for revision before being sent to Congress; but the strongest document he ever wrote—the veto of the Civil Rights bill—was his own unaided composition.

After all that can be written of Johnson's life and career, I still think that the severest as well as the justest criticism of his Administration was made by an old Virginia farmer, in a high state of fermentation, whom I met in the gallery of the House one day. Said he, "He does (hic) the right (hic)-est (hic)-est thing in the (hic) wrongest (hic)-est time of any man I ever saw."

VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

VALUABLE STATISTICS GATHERED BY DR. EDWARD YOUNG—THE RAPID INCREASE OF OUR EXPORTS DURING THE LAST HALF CENTURY—FOOD FOR POLITICAL ECONOMISTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Aug. 3, 1875.

Dr. Edward Young, of the Bureau of Statistics, has prepared elaborate tables showing the value of domestic exports from the United States for each of the fiscal years from 1821 to 1874, a period embracing more than half a century. In these tables the raw and partially manufactured articles are distinguished from manufactured articles. They are arranged so as to show the aggregate value of exports by decades, and with each decennial statement is given the percentage which each of the leading articles of export bears to the aggregate value of domestic exports for the decade. The work was prepared by Dr. Young at the expressed desire of writers upon economical subjects, and will be of interest to the general public and of great service to the different schools of political economy.

The following figures show the aggregate values of domestic exports by decades, to which is added the value of domestic exports for the four years ended June 30, 1874:

1821 to 1830	$532,212,415
1831 to 1840	881,677,922
1841 to 1850	1,119,888,045
1851 to 1860	2,321,487,118
1861 to 1870	3,163,953,867
1871 to 1874	2,163,103,155
Total for 54 years	$10,182,323,522

The enormous growth of our domestic exports is plainly shown in the above figures, and will be properly appreciated by a comparison of the four years ending June 30, 1874, with the five decades preceding those years. In the last four years this value was only $400,000 less than during the thirty years ending 1830, nearly three times greater than during the ten years ending 1840, twice as great as during the decade ending 1850, (which was nearly fifty per cent. greater than the previous decade,) and almost equal to the ten years ending 1860, when the value was double that of the preceding ten years. The last decade shows an increase of thirty-three per cent. over that ending 1860, yet the four years ending 1874 is but one-third less than the previous ten years. At the rate of increase exhibited by these figures it is not improbable that the value of domestic exports during the present decade will approximate the aggregate value for the fifty years preceding the year 1870.

The following table, compiled from Dr. Young's figures, will show the aggregate values of the staple productions exported, each column of figures representing the decade closed with the year named:

Articles.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Corn	$3,894,645	$2,677,815	$33,033,522
Rye and oats	756,747	900,928	3,631,784
Wheat	181,732	2,554,432	15,641,878
Rice	20,061,244	22,228,041	23,589,774
Corn-meal	4,581,489	6,202,292	12,021,273
Flour	49,043,489	56,579,601	100,431,897
Cotton	256,554,294	528,806,110	553,409,821
Tobacco	56,859,291	74,457,223	81,662,219

Articles.	1860.	1870.
Corn	$37,501,880	$82,268,925
Rye and oats	7,717,102	16,120,321
Wheat	75,028,680	295,938,699
Rice	21,977,452	2,453,080
Corn-meal	9,064,833	12,669,760
Flour	180,143,666	225,713,645
Cotton	1,236,063,866	1,083,953,310
Tobacco	141,171,334	223,961,794

The falling off in rice and tobacco during the last decade is attributable to the rebellion of 1861, the growth of those articles being confined to the Southern States. No reports of the value of domestic exports from Southern ports were received from 1861 to 1865 inclusive. Returns received since the termination of the war show that the exports from Southern ports in 1861 were valued at $154,136,988. It will be noticed that, excepting rice and tobacco, the exports of all the great staples of the country for the period between 1861 and 1870 show a marvelous increase, notwithstanding the prevalence of a devastating war which continued for one-half of the period computed. The foregoing table will invite many curious comparisons, and suggest much thought. During the first decade named, wheat was the lowest article of export, its value in ten years being less than $200,000. In 1870 it stands next to cotton, which maintains regal supremacy, and exceeds in value all the other staples combined.

The table does not embrace articles manufactured from the staples named. Of such manufactures we exported in the decade ended 1870: Cotton, $39,639,343; tobacco, $27,078,856; bread and biscuit, $6,142,725. Petroleum was not exported prior to 1862, from which time to 1870 the value of this product exported was $162,689,104. During the four years ended June 30, 1874, the value of petroleum exported was $154,212,341, making the total value exported since its discovery to June 30, 1874, $316,904,445. The returns for the year ended June 30, 1875, will swell the value to nearly $400,000,000. Neither are provisions included in the foregoing table of products exported, which, in the last decade, amounted to $384,676,557, and during the last four years reported at nearly $300,000,000. The aggregate value of domestic exports for the fifty years ended June 30, 1870, is $8,019,220,367.

A FAILURE IN BROOKLYN.

SUSPENSION OF FOSTER BROTHERS, CARPET DEALERS.

The firm of Foster Brothers, carpet dealers, at No. 309 Fulton street, Brooklyn, suspended payment yesterday. The business of the firm was begun in 1849, when Mr. S. N. Foster started in New-Haven, Conn. In 1861 Mr. Foster took his son, Henry W. Foster, into partnership with him. In 1871 the success of their business prompted the establishment of a branch house in Brooklyn, and the firm opened opposite the Clinton House, and subsequently removed to their present location, as the successors of Husted & Carl, who had failed. In their new quarters their business became equally extensive and successful until the great Chicago fire. Although the firm probably could have fully recovered from the sudden depression in their trade, the equally disastrous fire at Boston and the occurrence of the late panic dealt them two successive financial shocks which almost drained their resources, and finally compelled them to announce their present suspension of payment as a last resort to protect themselves and their creditors. Last Friday the firm appointed as assignee Mr. Lyman A. Gill, the late manager of their Brooklyn business. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at about $265,000, while their assets are stated as $200,000. The creditors of the suspended firm are all New-York merchants of established standing. It is surmised that the suspension was caused by the lack of sufficient capital to sustain the firm's extensive trade. Although they had sold their goods at a fair profit, the margin was too small to meet the drain upon them. The fact that Mr. Sloan, of whom they bought their original stock, is their creditor to the amount of $48,000, is generally alluded to by the Brooklyn merchants as proof that the firm had always carried too heavy a load of indebtedness, thus making their ultimate suspension merely a question of time. Sincere sympathy is felt for the firm throughout business circles.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

The postponed meeting of Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s creditors, called by an attorney named Townshend, whose office is on the sixth floor of the Bennett building, did not take place yesterday morning, only one person—a young man whose $4,000 was imperiled—appearing in answer to the call. Mr. Townshend was exceedingly annoyed at the lack of interest manifested by the bankrupt firm's creditors in what he considers the danger to which their deposits are exposed by the assignment to Judge Shipman. He could not understand it, and announced, after waiting a considerable time, that the contemplated meeting would be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Townshend has on deposit with Duncan, Sherman & Co. a large amount of collections for which he is responsible to his clients.

Mr. Duncan said to a TIMES reporter, yesterday afternoon, that he has heard nothing "definite" yet from London in regard to the letters of credit issued by the firm, but he hoped they would be all right. Judge Shipman continues unable to fix any date for the completion of his report of the affairs of the firm.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN FRONT STREET.

A fire was discovered yesterday on the third floor of No. 56 Front street, occupied by Arbuckle Brothers as a spice and coffee mill. The Fire Department were promptly on the ground, but the flames had gained such headway that they were not extinguished until a damage of $20,000 had been done to stock, and $2,000 to the building. The loss of property was not the only calamity attending the fire, as James Jones, the engineer of the firm, was badly scalded by the bursting of a steam-pipe, and John Cassidy, fireman of Engine Company No. 10, was injured by a beam falling upon him.

"BROTHER" SHEARMAN AND THE BEECHER "CONSPIRACY."

NOW READY.

This day is published a revised edition of the REVIEW of the EVIDENCE in the BEECHER TRIAL, which originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3. In this edition the quotations from the evidence and letters have been thoroughly verified, some corrections have been made, and an important comparison between the letters of Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. TILTON, and Mrs. MORSE has been added. Every reference to documents or testimony has been carefully compared with the official copies.

The pamphlet may be had at the offices of THE TIMES, or of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square.

Price 25 cents.

KINGS COUNTY CHARITY.

At a meeting of the Charity Commissioners at the Alms-house, at Flatbush, yesterday, a resolution was offered by Commissioner Midas, which insinuated that the transfer of the children from the Nursery to private institutions had been conducted in an improper manner by Commissioners Cunningham and Norris. Commissioner Midas moved the previous question after offering his resolution. The resolution was carried and debate shut off, but some excited talk ensued, during which Commissioner Cunningham declared that the action of the board in passing the resolution was illegal. The annual reports of the keepers of the Lunatic Asylum and Alms-house were submitted. The following table shows the condition and number of inmates in the Asylum:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in Asylum Aug. 1, 1874	302	449	751
Patients admitted during the year	149	169	318
Whole No. under treatment	451	618	1,069
Discharged, recovered	49	60	109
Discharged, improved	36	43	79
Discharged, unimproved	16	18	34
Died	45	36	81
Whole number discharged	146	157	303
Remaining July 31, 1875	305	461	766
Number of employes	33	48	81

The report states that the Asylum has not sufficient accommodation for more than 600 patients, while 700 have been crowded in there during the past year.

The statistics of the Alms-house are as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining at date of last report	270	333	603
Admitted during the year	867	953	1,820
Total	1,137	1,286	2,423
Number transferred	201	325	526
Number discharged	580	593	1,173
Number died	48	37	85
Number eloped	7	5	12
Total	836	960	1,796
Remaining at date	301	326	627

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Ex-Mayor Opdyke has written to the Secretary of the Board of Trade accepting the Presidency of that body. His letter is as follows:

SARATOGA, July 30, 1875.

G. W. Chater Clarke, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Trade, New-York:

DEAR SIR: On the 14th inst. I received your telegraphic dispatch informing me that at an election held by the Board of Trade of New-York on that day I was unanimously chosen President of the board for the ensuing year, and to-day I am in receipt of your official letter confirming that dispatch.

I beg you to convey to the board my grateful acknowledgments for this mark of its confidence and my high appreciation of the honor thus conferred. Coming as it does from a young and vigorous commercial organization with a large and influential membership, together with the broad field of discussion it proposes to occupy, I cannot doubt it will have a future of great usefulness to the business interests of the Metropolis and of the Union. Thus believing, I cheerfully accept the position the board has assigned me, and will enter upon my duties on the 1st day of September, with the determination to contribute my best efforts to extend its influence and usefulness.

Among the subjects named in your letter as having been under the consideration of the board are some of pressing importance to the business interests of the City—such, for example, as "cheap transportation," "terminal facilities," "rapid transit," and "reduction of taxation."

Unless radical changes are promptly entered upon in regard to these matters, we cannot hope for an early restoration of our former commercial prosperity, nor can we prevent a further diversion of trade from this to other cities. The exigency demands, and I trust will receive the prompt, earnest, and united consideration of all the commercial organizations of the Metropolis.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms of your letter, I am, dear Sir, with great respect yours truly.

GEORGE OPDYKE.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

OTTAWA, Aug. 4.—The *Citizen* says that the lumbermen begin to feel more hopeful as the prospects from all quarters point toward a revival in the trade. The Michigan markets give signs of greater activity, while the latest reports from Albany, Whitehall, Burlington, and other Eastern markets are to the effect that the stocks are not accumulating and the demand is better.

NOTHING TO PAY

If we fail to stop all leaks in your roof. Call or write at once. NEW-YORK SLATE ROOFING COMPANY, Boston, Philadelphia, and No. 8 Cedar st., New-York. 100 page book free. Send for it to-day.—*Advertisement.*

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. 120 Broadway, is prepared to make Loans upon bond and mortgage on first-class dwellings and stores in New-York and Brooklyn. Principals will be furnished with forms and full information, and their business facilitated without charge, except legal expenses for examination of Title. This Society also issues the most desirable forms of policies upon selected lives, including the Tontine Savings Fund Plan, by which, during the past six years, surplus has been accumulated greater than by any plan heretofore practiced. The Society has assets of twenty-eight millions of dollars, and has a cash annual income of ten millions of dollars. Its average annual business during the past five years ($41,330,658) has been greater than that of any other Company.

A Wrong Custom Corrected.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ, like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines which, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy. Such remedies are found in Dr. Pierce's GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY and PURGATIVE PELLETS.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RUSK, Texas, May 10, 1873.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with chronic liver disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 82 pounds; now she weighs 140 pounds, and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your medicines.

WILLIAM MEAZEL.

FROM THE NOTED SCOUT, "BUFFALO BILL." HOLLAND HOUSE, Rockford, Ill., April 20, 1874.—Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Sir: I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery in connection with your Pellets, and must say that nothing I have ever taken for my liver has done me as much good. I feel like a new man. Thanks to your wonderful medicine.

W. F. CODY, ("Buffalo Bill.")

Laughter Lends a New Charm

To beauty when it discloses a pretty set of teeth. Whiteness, when nature has supplied this element of loveliness, may be retained through life by using the fragrant SOZODONT.

Cancer

Removed without pain, caustic, or the knife, by Dr. McLEISH, No. 21 East 16th st.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Don't go in the Country without a good supply of Boots and Shoes, Bathing-shoes, and India-rubbers from MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Deshler's Pills are the Surest and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

Physicians know that iron is a remarkable medicine. The PERUVIAN SYRUP is a preparation of iron.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

FARNHAM—PARKER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1875, by Rev. J. Clement French, D. D., ALONZO C. FARNHAM and ADELE F. PARKER, daughter of the late Asa Parker, all of the City of Brooklyn.

MEAD—STUART.—On Wednesday, Aug. 4, by Rev. John J. Brouner, FREDERICK E. MEAD to Miss EVELENE STUART. No cards.

OSTRANDER—ANGUS.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1875, by Rev. E. P. Halsey, Dr. GEORGE A. OSTRANDER and CATHARINE ANGUS. No cards.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Tuesday, 3d of August, HENRY W., son of Wm. A. Allen, in the 22d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, W. Royse Allen, and brother-in-law, Henry McKay, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 351 West 14th st.

BERTRAND.—Wednesday, Aug. 4, JOHN EDMUND BERTRAND, aged 28, at the residence of his father-in-law, J. E. Southworth, No. 239 Carroll Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Woodstock (Canada West) papers please copy.

DURYEE.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, the 3d inst., Mrs. AMANDA A. DURYEE, aged 72 years.

Her relatives and friends and those of her son, Henry W. Duryee, are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday next, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 14 Washington place, Newark, N. J.

EMMANS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1875, Mrs. MARIA EMMANS, aged 69 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FARMER.—On Sunday, Aug. 1, 1875, after a lingering and painful illness, GEORGE FARMER, aged 57 years, late of Brooklyn and formerly fruit-dealer at West Washington Market, New-York.

Interred on Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1875, at Cypress Hills Cemetery, Long Island.

HAZZARD.—At Cornwall on the Hudson, 2d August, MAGGIE HAZZARD, daughter of William H. and Rhoda T. Hazzard, aged 14 years, 3 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 247 Baltic st., Brooklyn, Thursday, 5th August, at 3 P. M.

PURDY.—At his late residence, No. 38 East 49th st., in this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, JOHN PURDY, in the 81st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, 21st st. and 4th av., on Friday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SCOTT.—Aug. 3, 1875, after a brief illness, SALLIE, wife of L. H. B. Scott and daughter of the late William Wall.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, Aug. 6, at 10:30 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 292 5th av.

TURNER.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, at his residence, on Monday, Aug. 2, DANIEL H. TURNER, aged 64 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 325 5th av., on Thursday, 5th inst., at 10 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SWEETEN THE BREATH AND PRESERVE the Teeth, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE; 25 cents a bottle.

NEVER FAIL TO KEEP A BOX OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges in the house, and when Johnny or Mary droops a little, or picks his or her nose, or has a bad breath, give him or her one, and watch the result. If they have worms, out they will and must come; for the two don't keep company together.

A TERRIBLE THING IS A PAIN IN THE small of the back; it may come from disordered kidneys, from a cold or a wrench. But in all cases, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, well rubbed in, will afford instantaneous relief, and ultimately remove the cause of the trouble.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—See his trade mark, "Asahel. Made of God," on all packages.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 1875, will close at this office, as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY at 4 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 6 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED in stock privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

"THE MANIPULATOR."—A HOME-CURE for paralysis, deformities, and chronic disease. N. E. WOOD, No. 17 East 58th st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

A NEW VOLUME IN THE BRIC-A-BRAC SERIES.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES

BY

O'KEEFFE, KELLY, AND TAYLOR,

With Portraits of Garrick, Foote, Moody, and Mrs. Abington.

One vol., 12mo., cloth .... $1 50.

The Reminiscences of these three writers are chiefly concerning the theatrical celebrities of England during the last quarter of the last and the first quarter of the present century. O'Keeffe was a voluminous and very popular dramatist, a writer of comedies and farces; Kelly, one of the recognized composers of the time, always in demand as a singer and an actor also; and Taylor, a well-known journalist, with whom theatricals and the acquaintance of theatrical people was literally a passion. Many of the great actors of the period are described, especially by Taylor, as well as a number of literary men. The volume is full of amusing anecdotes and gossip, all of which is as fresh as if it were here published for the first time. The illustrations, with the exception of that of Mrs. Abington, are reproductions of contemporary portraits from Bell's "British Theatre."

VOLUMES PREVIOUSLY ISSUED IN THE SERIES:

1. Chorley, Planche, and Young. 2. Thackeray and Dickens (with fac-simile letter of Thackeray). 3. Merimee, Lamartine, and Sand. 4. Barham, Harness, and Hodder. 5. The Greville Memoirs (with portrait of Greville). 6. Moore and Jerdan (with four illustrations). 7. Knight and Raikes (with four illustrations). Each 1 vol., 12mo., cloth, $1 50, and sold separately.

THE SECOND VOLUME OF "ANCIENT HISTORY FROM THE MONUMENTS."

ASSYRIA.

From the Earliest Times to the Fall of Nineveh. By GEORGE SMITH, of the British Museum, author of "Assyrian Discoveries," &c. 1 vol., 12mo. With Thirteen Illustrations. Cloth, $1.

George Smith's marvelous skill in deciphering the cuneiform inscriptions containing the records of the Assyrian Empire has made him the most famous of living archæologists. His own explorations and their results were detailed at length in his recently-published "Assyrian Discoveries." In the little manual herewith offered to the public he writes the history of Assyria so far as it can be consecutively made out from the monuments which he has studied with such perseverance and success. No other scholar is capable of telling the story so succinctly and clearly. While the value of the volume will be recognized by the student, every intelligent reader will be grateful for such a careful collation of historical facts, which have only been made accessible by recent researches.

Just published:	Nearly ready:
EGYPT.	PERSIA.
From the Earliest Times to B. C. 300. By S. BIRCH, LL.D. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, with 12 illustrations .... $1.	From the Earliest Period to the Arab Conquest. By WM. VAUX, M. A. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, with 5 illustrations .... $1.

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PICTURESQUE EUROPE!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned are informed that the canvassers of a serial publication consisting of old engravings of European places are representing that the publication of PICTURESQUE EUROPE, announced by us a year or more ago, has been abandoned, and that the work offered by them is substituted therefor.

This, therefore, is to inform the public that PICTURESQUE EUROPE is in as active preparation as is possible consistent with thorough excellence of the steel-plates and wood engravings, and that its publication will begin in the course of a few months. The engravings of this work are all new; they have been prepared by the co-operation of American and English artists, who have been traveling over every part of Europe in order to secure entirely correct and late views of the picturesque places. No labor is or has been spared to render this publication the most trustworthy and elegant production of the kind ever issued.

The public is warned against all publications bearing similar titles to that selected by us, which are now being smuggled into circulation by the false representations of the canvassers. PICTURESQUE EUROPE will bear upon its title-page the name of the undersigned as publishers; all other works purporting to be the same are spurious imitations. Respectfully,

D. APPLETON & CO.

NEW-YORK, August, 1875.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Broun's Hall, 143d st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 5, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Executive Committee, and other business.

ERNEST HALL, Sec. JAMES R. ANGEL, President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	7	Leather, sides	14,145
Beans, bbls	170	Pea-nuts, bags	242
Bees wax, pks	16	Resin, bbls	46
Cotton, bales	36	Crude Turp., bbls	1,240
Flour, bbls	13,902	Tar, bbls	328
Meal, bbls	200	Oil-cake, pks	24
Wheat, bushels	100,789	Rice, pks	964
Corn, bushels	93,600	Beef, pks	99
Oats, bushels	4,220	Pork, pks	976
Rye, bushels	164	Cut-meats, pks	79
Malt, bushels	5,000	Lard, tcs	315
Grass-seed, bags	185	Butter, pks	2,795
Oat-meal, bbls	200	Cheese, pks	23,075
Copper, bbls	369	Starch, pks	1,001
Copper, cakes	514	Sugar, bbls	226
Cotton-s'd Oil, bbls	50	Stearine, pks	50
Eggs, bbls	542	Skins, bales	4
Flax, bales	200	Tallow, pks	74
Flax-seed, bags	963	Tobacco, pks	274
Hemp, bales	37	Tobacco, hhds	42
Hides, No	1,027	Wool, bales	159
Hides, bales	121	Whisky, bbls	190
Lard-oil, bbls	110		

BRICKS—Have been in ample stock and easy in price, on a moderate inquiry, for most descriptions, with stock afloat quoted thus: Pale at $2 25@$2 50; Jersey, $5@$5 25; Haverstraw, $5 75@$6 50; Up-river, $5@$5 25; Long Island, $5@$5 25; Croton Front at $11@$12 for Brown, $12@$13 for Dark, and $13@$14 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$30; Baltimore, $50@$56 ℔ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ℔ 1,000 on these figures.

COAL—The demand has been good for other than Steam and Gas Coal, and prices have been quite firm, Anthracite favoring sellers. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas $7@$8; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $6 25@$7; Cumberland soft, $6@$6 25, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ℔ ton.

COCOA—Has been attracting very little attention since our last, with Maracaibo quoted nominally steady at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8¼c., gold. Stock—2,953 bags, against 4,305 bags same time last year.

COFFEE—Rio steady, as last quoted, with sales reported of 1,373 bags by the August Andre, and 2,641 bags by the Tycho Brahe, on private terms; leaving stock in first hands this evening 48,898 bags. Other kinds quoted firm, but quiet.

COOPERAGE STOCK—There has not been much call for any kind of stock. Hogshead Staves have been quoted barely steady at $80@$175; do Pipe, $115@$245; do. Barrel, $50@$130; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 90@$2 60; Molasses do., $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 25.

CORDAGE—Has been quoted nominally steady as to price, but has been slow of sale, in other than small joblots.

COTTON—A variable market has been reported since our last, especially for options for forward delivery, influenced mainly by the reports as to the weather and state of the rivers at the West and South-west....The dealings for early delivery have been limited, the inquiry having been almost wholly for spinning purposes, at a reduction of ⅛c. ℔ lb. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 909 bales, of which 638 bales were on last evening, all to spinners....The business for forward delivery has been rather less extensive, opening at a reduction of 1-32c., subsequently rallying 1-16c. on reports from New-Orleans relative to an apprehended overflow; but subsequently receding again 1-16c.@3-32c. ℔ lb., under cable reports of a weaker market at Liverpool, and telegrams from the West and South-west, reporting "rivers falling; weather clear." The market closed weak on rather more urgent offerings. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 25,700 bales, (of which 6,600 bales were on last evening and 18,700 bales were to-day,) with 1,200 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 14 5-32c.; September, 14⅛c.@14 5-32c.; October, 13 31-32c.; November, 13 31-32c.@14c.; December, 14c.@14 1-32c.; January, 14 5-32c.@14 3-16c.; February, 14⅜c.@14 13-32c.; March, 14 19-32c.@14⅝c.; April, 14 25-32c.@14 13-16c.; May, 14 31-32c.@15c.; June, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c. ℔ lb....The stock of Cotton in this port July 31 was 76,645 bales, as follows: In Brooklyn, 21,158 bales; on Staten Island, 9,320 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 2,675 bales; on wharves, 309 bales; in warehouses, 43,183 bales. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 36 bales, of which 7 bales were by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 386 bales, against 470 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 1,586 bales, against 1,340 bales same time last week. The receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,456,088 bales, against 3,756,719 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 911 bales; to the Continent, 800 bales. Stock in New-York, 75,212 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 123,308 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Good Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
Low Middling	14⅛	14¼	14½	14½
Middling	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
Good Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling Fair	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Fair	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½

DYEWOODS—Have been in limited request within the previous range. Stock comprises 2,400 tons Limawood, 430 tons Fustic, 217 tons Logwood, 106 tons Camwood, and 60 tons Barwood.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been very dull, as a rule, and quoted nominally at from $2 12@$2 25, currency, for No. 1, short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very good demand at a further partial improvement of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl., mostly on Minnesota plain and patent and desirable Winter Wheat Extras, the latter having been in most favor with buyers. Regular shipping Extras in lines have been more sought after, with the main dealings reported within the range of $6 10 for Standard to $6 45 for very good. Some speculative inquiry has been noted for Amber Winter Wheat Extra, on the basis of $7, and for Minnesota Extras, within the range of $7@$7 40, chiefly for Amber Winter Wheat stock, at the quoted rate. Superfine and No. 2 grades have been in request at current rates. The sales since our last have been 17,850 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4 60@$5 25, chiefly at $4 75@$5; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$5 85, (with up to $6 asked for fancy,) chiefly at from $5 60@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $6@$6 45, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25 for standard to fair in lines; very good to very fancy do., $6 45@$7 10; City Mills Extra at $6 25@$7 65, chiefly at $6 85@$7 35 for the West Indies and South America; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 45, mainly at $6 10@$6 25; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $6@$6 50, for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, plain, at $6 15@$7 75, mainly at $6 50@$7 45, and trade and family Extras generally at full previous quotations. Included in the sales have been 7,400 bbls. Shipping Extras, mainly Minnesota, but in part State and City Mills, within our range, and 2,300 bbls. Amber Winter Wheat and Minnesota Extras on speculative account, at quoted figures....Southern Flour a shade higher, and in more demand. Sales 1,800 bbls., mainly Extras, within the range of $6 75@$8....Rye Flour steady, as last quoted, on sales of 300 bbls....Corn-meal firm, but quiet; sales 670 bbls.

GRAIN—Cable reports were of stronger markets, and Western advices were also of a generally firmer range of values. In our market, Spring Wheat has been quoted higher by 1c.@2c. a bushel for early, and fully 2c. a bushel for forward delivery, with holders less urgent in their offerings of supplies. The demand has been more animated, mostly for forward delivery and in good part on speculative accounts. The bulk of the business was in No. 1 Spring, and No. 2 Chicago do.; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring has been comparatively scarce and quiet. Winter Wheat has been in good request at a further advance of 2c. a bushel, closing strong. The main call has been for prime Red and Amber Western, partly on speculative account. White Wheat has not been in much favor with purchasers, and has been quiet. Sales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 84,000 bushels at $1 39@$1 40 for prime No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, afloat; $1 35@$1 37 for soft do. do.; with $1 43 reported as bid for choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 35@$1 48 for ungraded Spring, mostly car lots; $1 48@$1 50 (nominally) for No. 1 Spring; $1 60 for prime Amber State, afloat; $1 60 for very choice White Michigan, in store; $1 58@$1 60 (nominally) for Amber Western, ℔ bushel. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 32,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, to arrive from the canal, (shipped from Buffalo July 14,) at $1 49; 16,000 bushels do., same option, at $1 50; 21,000 bushels do., last half of August, at $1 50; 30,000 bushels hard No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive from the canal, reported at $1 49, with choice No. 1 Duluth Spring, first half of September, quoted at $1 50, bid, and up to $1 53 asked; 24,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, last half of August, at $1 43; 8,000 bushels do., to arrive from the canal, at $1 43½; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, last half of August, at $1 39; 50,000 bushels No. 2 do., same option, at $1 40, which latter was the closing quotation, and 8,000 bushels prime Red Western, to arrive soon, at $1 58 ℔ bushel.... Corn has been moderately active, opening rather more firmly, but closing fully 1c.@2c. a bushel lower and quite heavy, particularly so in the instance of steamer grades, influenced, in part, by the stronger range of ocean freights. Sales have been reported of 91,000 bushels at 85½c.@88c. for sailing vessel new Mixed Western, closing at 85½c.@87c. for fair to choice, afloat; 81c.@85½c. for steamer grades do. do., chiefly within the range of 82c.@85c., but closing at 81c.@84c. for ordinary to prime, afloat; 87c.@88c. for new Yellow Western, closing at 87c. for prime, afloat, (5,000 bushels;) 92c. for prime new White Western, (1,000 bushels,) in store, and 76c.@80c. for unsound and heated new Mixed Western...For forward delivery, prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western, September option, was quoted early at 88c. bid and 90c. asked, without transactions....Rye dull at about 95c. for Canada, in bond....Barley held decidedly higher for forward delivery, with a very good demand noted, but business checked by advanced claims of sellers; 40,000 bushels new crop four-rowed State, last half of September, sold on private terms, with $1 20 freely bid, and up to $1 30 asked....Barley-malt steady, with further sales of 5,500 bushels four-rowed State at $1 46 and 700 bushels two-rowed do. at $1 35 ℔ bushel, both cash....Oats have been unusually dull to-day, with few bids reported for boat-loads, and these fully 3c.@4c. a bushel under nominal asked prices, especially for prime Mixed Western; the inquiry from the local trade has been very light; sales have been reported since our last of only 31,000 bushels at 62¾c. for mixed Milwaukee, (14,400 bushels,) afloat, with prime Chicago quoted, as held, at 65c.@67c., in store and afloat, with 63c. reported as about the best bid, afloat; 59c.@62½c. for poor to good Mixed Western, odd car lots; 61c. for light Mixed State; 67c. for (3,100 bushels) good White Western, in store; and 60c. for (250 bushels) new crop White Jersey, [illegible]....Hay, Straw, and Feed as last quoted.

HARDWARE—Has been generally quoted firm as to price, with some improvement in the volume of trade.

HEMP—Dull and unchanged; 100 bales Jute Butts (to arrive) sold at 2⅞c., currency.

HIDES—Have been in fairly active demand at firm prices. Sales have been reported of 4,000 Montevideo, 21 lb., at 25c., gold, 4 months; 3,300 Montevideo, at 22¾c., gold, 4 months; 2,190 Rio Grande, 21 lb., at 22c., gold, 4 months; 1,725 Buenos Ayres, 21½ lb., at 22¾c., gold, 4 months; 310 Central American at 20c., gold, and 500 Central American and 300 Dry Texas, on private terms....Stock in first hands this morning, 219,200 Hides and 2,461 bales do., against 138,300 Hides and 1,407 bales do. same time last year. The stock now here includes 42,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c.; 42,700 Dry Montevideo, 47,500 Dry Rio Grande, 18,000 Dry Central American, 6,200 Dry Orinoco, 14,300 Dry Bogota, 2,000 Dry Puerto Cabello, 1,100 Dry West India, 3,900 Dry African, 6,500 Dry Tampico, 20,600 Dry Mexican, 14,000 Dry and Salted Texas, Western, and Southern, 333 bales Calcutta Cow, 2,128 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

HOPS—Rather more inquiry has been noted for supplies, on the previous basis as to values. We quote New-York, fair to choice, new, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, new, 22c.@27c.; Western, new, 22c.@27c.; Yearlings, 15c.@20c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; California, 25c.@30c.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been generally in quite moderate request within our previous range.

LEATHER—More animation has been noted in this line. Sole has been more sought after, and Upper has been attracting more attention. Prices have been without important change. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannage—Light, 26c.@26½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c. for Orinoco, and 25c.@25½c. for California; Medium, 27c.@28½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25½c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Heavy, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; good damaged stock, 22½c.@24½c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ℔ lb.... Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@35c.; Middle Backs, 36c.@38c.; Light Crop, 32c.@33c.; Middle Crop, 33c.@35c.; Heavy Crop, 33c.@35c. ℔ lb.... Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 32c.@33c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@30c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Firm, but without further dealings of importance.

NAILS—Have been in moderate request on the steady basis of $3 20@$3 30 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been active, but quoted steady, within the range of from $1 65@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained, $1 80@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4 50@$5 25 for Pale, $6 25@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass, ℔ 280 lb. Sales, 170 bbls. No. 2 at $2; 37 bbls. No. 1 at $2 75, and 260 bbls. Pale at $4 50@$5 25 ℔ 280 lb....Tar has been quiet at from $2 37½@$2 60 ℔ bbl....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ℔ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in less demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, at 31½c. ℔ gallon....Sales, 135 bbls., at 31½c. for merchantable and 32½c. for New-York pkgs., and 50 bbls. merchantable at 32c., short time....Stock in yard—65,374 bbls. Resin, 4,936 bbls. Tar, 3,446 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 253 bbls. Crude Turpentine.

OILS—Of Linseed further sales of 10,000 gallons were reported at 70c.; market firm, but otherwise quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet since our last, on the basis of 5⅛c.@5¼c., in bulk, for early delivery, and at 9c.@9⅛c., in shipping order....Refined has been dull in the local market, with early delivery quoted at 11c.@11⅛c., and forward delivery at 11⅛c.@11¼c....Refined, in cases, 16c.@17½c....Naphtha, 9¼c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, August deliveries, quoted down 10¾c.@10⅞c., with sales of 22,000 bbls. at 10¾c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11c.@11⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Western advices were of higher markets for Pork and Lard, and had the effect here of further strengthening values materially, on an active inquiry, chiefly speculative....Pork has been in good demand for early delivery at improved prices. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 400 bbls. Western Mess at $21 50@$21 65; small lots of Prime Mess at $19 25@$19 50, and of Extra Prime at $16@$16 25 for inspected....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Western Mess, August option, at $21 60, closing with this price bid, and 3,000 bbls. September, at $21 60@$21 70, closing firm.... Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand, with City at 10⅛c.@10⅝c. for heavy to light....City Cut-meats have been very quiet, and prices have favored buyers slightly, with Pickled Shoulders in bulk, quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Pickled Hams at 13½c.@14c., and other kinds as in our last, on a light jobbing trade....Bacon dull at 12½c.@12⅝c. for City Long Clear....Lard advanced sharply, on, however, a restricted business for early delivery. Sales have been reported of small lots Western Steam, at 13¾c.@14c.; small lots of new do. at 13¼c.@13⅜c.; 190 tcs. City do. at 13c.@13⅛c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12½c.@12¾c.; small lots of Refined, for the Continent, at 13⅞c.@14c., and do., for the West Indies, at 13⅝c.@13¾c. ℔ lb....And for forward delivery, sales have been made of 500 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 13¾c., closing at 13 15-16c.@14c.; 5,750 tcs. do., September, at 13 15-16c.@14⅛c., closing at 14⅛c., with October quoted at 14 1-16c.@14 3-16c., and seller the remainder of the year at 12¾c.@13c. ℔ lb....Beef quiet at former quotations....Butter about steady, as last quoted, on a moderate business....Cheese fairly active within the previous range, with the main dealings in State Factory at 11¼c.@11¾c. for good to fine, and 12c.@12¼c. for fancy....Eggs in some request, at former figures.

RICE—Has been in fair request and quoted firm, in a jobbing way. Carolina fair ordinary to choice at from $7 12½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 25@$7 62½; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 70@$2 87½, gold; and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ℔ 100 lb. Stock, 1,050 casks Carolina, 1,100 bbls. Louisiana, and 4,750 bags East India.

SALT—Has been in moderately active demand, with Liverpool Ground at 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.; St. Martin, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in some request, and quoted steady, with Crude quoted at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold.

SEEDS—A good inquiry has been noted for Calcutta Linseed, which has been quoted strong at $2 10, gold, ℔ bushel of 56 lb....Grass-seeds have been in light request, as a rule, at former prices....Clover quoted at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb....Timothy at $2 75@$2 90 ℔ bushel....Rough Flax in demand at $1 70@$1 75 ℔ bushel....Russian Hemp, $1 90, here, ℔ bushel.... Canary-seed in fair request at $6 75@$7 87½....Rapeseed, $3 25@$3 50.

SKINS—Have been without notable activity, yet prices have been quoted steady....Guatemala Deer quoted at 60c.; Honduras, 55c.; Central American, trimmed, 55c.; Central American, not trimmed, 47½c.; Sisal, 52½c.; Para, 57c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c., currency, ℔ lb....Tampico Goat, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 60c.; Cape, 37c.; Madras, ℔ skin, 45c.; Patna, 32c., currency.

STARCH—Has been salable and firm, with Western Corn quoted firm at 4¾c.@6c.; Potato at 5c.@5½c.

SUMAC—Has been very moderately sought after, Sicily ranging from $75 to $125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $60@$65 ℔ ton.

SUGARS—Raw firm and moderately active, on the basis of 8c.@8 1-16c. for fair and 8 5-16c.@8⅜c. for good Refining Cuba. Sales, 350 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8⅜c.; 450 hhds. very common do. at 7⅝c.; 105 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c., an invoice of do., rumored, at 9 7-16c., but without confirmation; 200 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 8 5-16c.; and 140 bxs. Clayed, very low grade, at 7 11-16c. Refined Sugars in fair request, with Powdered quoted at 11⅛c.; Crushed at 11⅛c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.@11c.; and other kinds as before.

TALLOW—Has been in active demand, mostly for export, and quoted strong in price. Good to strictly prime quoted at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; sales, 251,000 lb....Stearine has been inactive at 17c. (nominally) for choice City, in hhds.; 16c. for choice Western, in tcs., the latter an extreme; 100 tcs. reported sold at a shade off this price.

WHALEBONE—Has been quoted steady, on the basis of $1 45@$1 50, gold, for Arctic, ℔ lb., but has been quiet.

WHISKY—Very quiet at $1 21; sales, 50 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Grain room, on berth and charter, was in quite active demand at firm rates. Vessels for Petroleum were in more request, chiefly for the Baltic, at about previous figures. The offerings of Provisions, Tallow, Flour, and Tobacco in the way of berth freights, were fair, and rates were quoted steady. Market otherwise without important alteration.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 48,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d.@8⅜d. ℔ bushel; 60 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 22s. 6d.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 28s. 9d. ℔ ton, and 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ℔ 280 lb.; and, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain at 8½d.@9d. ℔ bushel; 1,500 bbls. Flour, (reported,) on private terms, quoted at 3s. ℔ bbl.; and 8,500 boxes Cheese, at 35s.@45s. ℔ ton; also a British ship, 1,227 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo. Also, by steam, from New-Orleans, (reported thence,) 30,000 bushels Grain, at 7½d. ℔ bushel, with room now held ½d.@1d. ℔ bushel higher....For London, by sail, 32,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ℔ bushel, with Flour room in demand, and quoted at 3s. ℔ bbl.; and, by steam, equal to 48,000 bushels Grain at 10¼d. ℔ 60 lb., and 600 pkgs. Provisions, reported at 45s. ℔ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 4,500 pkgs. Cheese, at 45s. ℔ ton....For Bristol, by sail, 200 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 27s. 6d. ℔ ton; and 150 hhds. Tallow on private terms, quoted at 40s., asked; and, by steam, 200 pkgs. Provisions, &c., reported at 45s ℔ ton. ....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian brig, 320 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters Grain (reported,) at 8s.; another vessel, hence, with about 2,200 quarters do., rumored at the same rate; a Norwegian bark, 470 tons, (to arrive from the Delaware Breakwater,) hence, with about 2,800 quarters do. at 8s. ℔ quarter....For Havre, an American bark, 446 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.... For the Continent, an American brig, 542 tons, with equal to about 3,400 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 450 bags Coffee at 40s.; 80 hhds. Maryland Tobacco at 35s.; 3,500 Staves and 1,000 pkgs. Starch on private terms....For Bordeaux, a French bark, 276 tons, hence, with Southern Staves on private terms, quoted nominally at about $75 for extra heavy Pipe....For the Baltic, a German bark, 414 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 6d.; a German brig, 374 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. do. at 6s. 6d.; and another vessel, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. do. (rumored) at 6s. 6d. ℔ bbl....For Marseilles, an American bark, 555 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ℔ bbl....For Alexandria, a Norwegian brig, 324 tons, (now at Boston,) with about 10,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 35c. ℔ case....For the River Platte, an American schooner, about 250 tons, hence, with Lumber, reported at $20 and primage....For St. Domingo City and back, an American schooner, 133 tons, with general cargo, reported at about $1,500....For St. Thomas, an American schooner, about 2,700 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,450, and back, with salt, from Turk's Island, at 9c. ℔ bushel....For the south side of Hayti and back, an American schooner, 196 tons, with general cargo, at $2,000....For Havana, an American brig, 301 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $2,250, part gold....For Hayti and back, an American schooner, 180 tons, with general cargo, at $1,900, and port charges....For Tonala, an American brig, 209 tons, hence, in ballast, and back with Mahogany and Cedar wood, from the Mexican (Gulf) coast, at $11....For San Francisco, an American ship, 1,475 tons, hence, with Coal, &c., reported as loading on owner's account....For Baltimore, two schooners with Lumber, from Georgian port, at $6 50....For New-York, a schooner with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $7.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1875.

There was a moderate trade in Beeves on this forenoon. The herds to hand were nearly all cleared off when the markets closed. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 11¾c.@13¼c. ℔ lb., weights 6½ to 8 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 9¼c.@12c. ℔ lb., weights 5 to 7 cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows dull at $40@$75 ℔ head, general sales at $55 ℔ head, calves included. Veals in moderate demand at 8c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Buttermilk-fed Calves slow at 5½c. ℔ lb. Grass Calves fair of sale at $7@$10 ℔ head. Sheep slow at 4½c.@6c. ℔ lb. Lambs very slow at 6c.@8½c. ℔ lb. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed strong at 10⅛c.@10⅝c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 126 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 83 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12½c. ℔ lb., with a fraction on one yard, weight 7 cwt., scant; 68 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 12c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 49 rough Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 74 choice Illinois Steers at 13¼c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt., with a fraction off one yard; 87 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant, with $1 off ℔ head; 17 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Bros. 75 choice Kentucky Steers, at 12⅝c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt. W. T. Thompson sold for self and Coon 106 good Ohio Steers at 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt. S. Moses sold for self 32 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 51 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. H. Meyer sold for self 17 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris, Waixel & Co. 49 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 70 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head, weight 7 cwt.; 33 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 17 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Held on sale, 134 Texan Steers, 73 Illinois Steers.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 5 buttermilk-fed Calves, weight 760 lb., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 4 State Veals, weight 490 lb., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 1 State Veal, weight 130 lb., at 8½c. per lb.; 5 Ohio Sheep, weight 630 lb., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 13 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,050 lb., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 2 Ohio Sheep, weight 230 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 42 State Lambs, weight 2,430 lb. at 7½c. ℔ lb.; 66 State Lambs, weight 4,200 lb. at 8c. ℔ lb.; P. Lerch sold 240 Ohio Sheep, weight 78 lb. ℔ head, at 5⅛c. ℔ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 1 State Buck, weight 180 lb., at 4½c. ℔ lb.; 143 State Sheep, weight 11,170 lb., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 18 State Sheep, weight 1,520 lb., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 11 State Sheep, weight 910 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 155 State Lambs, weight 9,290 lb., at 7½c. ℔ lb.; 199 State Lambs, weight 11,390 lb., at 7½c. ℔ lb.; 72 State Lambs, weight 4,370 lb., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 9 State Lambs, weight 640 lb., at 8½c. ℔ lb.; 6 State Veals, weight 730 lb., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 12 State Veals, weight 1,600 lb., at 8½c. ℔ lb.; 16 grass Calves, at $7 ℔ head; 52 grass Calves, at $7 50 ℔ head; 43 grass Calves, at $8 ℔ head; 73 grass Calves, at $9 ℔ head; 3 grass Calves, at $10 ℔ head. P. McCabe sold 16 Cows from $40@$75 ℔ head, Calves included.

At Harsimus Cove.—Martin Fuller & Co. sold for J. Aull 36 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. H. Westheimer sold for self 66 good Ohio Steers at 12c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for J. A. Dadesman 17 Kentucky Oxen at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for W. V. Wood 40 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 20 Ohio Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Brown 42 Cherokee Steers, fed east of the Mississippi, at 9¼c. ℔ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 39 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 17 good Kentucky Steers at 12c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 19 common Indiana Steers at 10½c. ℔ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 17 fair Indiana Steers at 11½c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 17 common Missouri Steers at 10½c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 45 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 222 Kentucky Lambs, weight 14,770 lb., at 7¼c. ℔ lb.; 195 Kentucky Lambs, weight 15,440 lb., at 7½c. ℔ lb. C. Kahn sold 185 Kentucky Sheep, weight 17,820 lb., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 126 Kentucky Lambs, weight 7,460 lb., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 109 Kentucky Lambs, weight 6,620 lb., at 6½c. ℔ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 173 Kentucky Sheep, weight 13,390 lb., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 309 Kentucky Sheep, weight 25,330 lb., at 5⅝c. ℔ lb.; 91 Kentucky Sheep, weight 6,710 lb., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 77 Kentucky Sheep, weight 5,720 lb., at 5⅞c. ℔ lb.; 223 Kentucky Lambs, weight 13,870 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 230 Kentucky Lambs, weight 15,400 lb., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 120 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 7,310 lb., at $7 60 ℔ cwt. On yesterday afternoon C. Kahn sold 81 Sheep, weight 7,350 lb., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 269 Sheep, weight 26,290 lb., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 99 Lambs, weight 5,500 lb., at 6⅛c. ℔ lb.; 132 Lambs, weight 7,590 lb., at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 173 Lambs, weight 11,240 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 318 Lambs, weight 20,790 lb., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 158 Lambs, weight 10,250 lb., at 7¼c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,176 head of Horned Cattle, 15 Cows, 224 Veals and Calves, 14 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,000 Sheep and Lambs, 13 Cows, 705 Veals and Calves, 7 Beeves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,771 Hogs, 178 Veals and Calves, 150 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 421 head of Horned Cattle, 2,318 Sheep and Lambs, 2,715 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Aug. 2, 1875: 196 Beeves, 4,017 Sheep and Lambs, 9 Cows, 828 Veals and Calves, 5,575 Hogs, 31 Horses.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,649 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,378 head, or 431 cars, 227 cars of which were through consignments and the balance on sale here, against 472 cars for the same time last week and 394 cars for the corresponding week last year; the market was active at strong yesterday's prices for good quality Cattle, and a shade off on all grades of common quality; 1,800 head were disposed of; sales of Illinois Steers, ranging from 990 to 1,200 and 1,385 lb., at $5 35@$6 and $6 87½; Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,025 to 1,128 and 1,412 lb., at $5 37½@$6 05 and $6 90; Ohio Steers, ranging from 912 to 1,083 lb., at $4 65@$5 80; Texas Steers, ranging from 862 to 904 lb., at $5@$5 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,400 head, against 13,700 head for the same time last week and 14,000 head for the same week last year. Market yesterday, late in the day, and this morning, fairly active at strong last week's prices on all grades of Sheep and Lambs; few lots of good Sheep offering; run of Lambs as regards quality very good, and numbers light, all offered finding a ready sale; 5 cars Sheep and 14 cars Canada Lambs disposed of, of which 4 cars of Lambs and 2 cars of Sheep for Eastern trade, 2 cars Lambs for local trade, and balance for Brighton Butcher Market. Sales Michigan clipped Sheep, averaging 82 lb., at $4 90; Ohio clipped, averaging 78 lb., at $4 12½; Canada Lambs $6 25@$6 87½ for poor to best, averaging 63 to 74 lb.; 4 cars common quality Sheep unsold; light demand. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,050 head, making total supply for the week, thus far, 9,600 head, against 7,850 head same time last week, and 13,800 head same week last year; market only moderately active; demand light; 700 head disposed of; sales corn-fed heavy Hogs, averaging 244 to 298 lb., fair to prime, at $8 05@$8 12½; Yorkers, 189 to 195 lb., at $7 90; Grassers not wanted; 4 cars mixed, common quality heavy Hogs unsold.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, two days, 8,000 head; quiet but firm for good grades; others weak; through Texans, $2 25@$3 75; Shipping, $4 50@$6 85; shipments, 2,200 head. Hogs, receipts, two days, 14,000; quiet but steady; closing rather heavy; Light, $7 65@$7 85; Heavy, $7 40@$7 65; shipments, 3,800. Sheep—Receipts 500; quiet and weak; poor to choice, $2 75@$4 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 4.—Flour very firm; holders are asking higher rates. Wheat—Demand chiefly speculative and prices higher; market active but unsettled; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 30; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 27, spot; has sold at $1 25¼, spot; $1 25½, seller September; $1 23½, seller all the year; No. 3 Chicago Spring, $1 18½; Rejected, $1 05@$1 06½. Corn—Demand active and prices have advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 72¼c., spot or seller August; 73⅝c., seller September; Rejected, 69c.@69¾c. Oats—Market buoyant but unsettled and higher; No. 2, 6c., spot; 42¾c., seller August; 41c., seller September. Barley—A speculative demand and prices higher; $1 12½, seller September; $1 12, seller October. Rye strong and higher; No. 2, 83c.@85c., spot; 83c., seller September. Seeds—Demand good at full prices; Timothy, $2 55@$2 65; Clover-seed, $7 25@$8. Pork—Demand active and prices have advanced; $21 50, spot; $21 62½@$21 65, seller September; $21 75@$21 80, seller October. Lard—Demand fair and prices have advanced; 13⅝c., spot; $13 80, seller September. Bulk Meats strong and higher; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 12c.; Short Clear Middles, 12¼c. Whisky strong and higher at $1 18. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 2¾c.; Wheat, 3c. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 83,000 bushels; Corn, 135,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 117,000 bushels; Oats, 45,000 bushels; Barley, 425 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat lower at $1 26, August; $1 25⅝@$1 25¾, September. Corn firmer, but unchanged. Oats firmer at 45¾c.@45⅞c., August; 41⅜c., September. Barley higher at $1 16, September. Pork, 10c. lower. Lard easy at $13 70@$13 75, September.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 4.—Flour strong and active; 25c.@50c. higher; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 50@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7 75; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 75@$6; do. Rio brands, $7 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8 75. Wheat excited, strong, and active; 5c. higher; No. 2 Western Amber, $1 53; Mixed No. 3 do., $1 50; No. 2 Western Red, $1 50; Pennsylvania Red, $1 47@$1 50; Maryland Red, $1 40@$1 55; do. Amber, $1 60; do. White, $1 40@$1 55. Corn—Southern firmer; Western dull; Southern White, 85c.; do. Yellow, 88c.; Western Mixed, nominally, 86½c.; sales at 87c., last half of August. Oats dull; Southern, 58c.@64c.; Western White, 63c.@65c.; Western Mixed, 62c.@63c. Rye dull at 95c.@$1. Hay quiet and steady; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $23@$28. Provisions strong and buoyant; Pork, $22@$22 50. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@12½c., loose; packed, 9½c.@12¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.@13¾c. Hams, 14½c.@14¾c. Lard firm; Crude, 14c.; Refined, 14½c.@14¾c. Butter firm; Western extras, 25c.; do. firsts, 23c.@24c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 5⅛c.@5¼c.; Refined, 11⅛c.@11¼c. Coffee quiet and steady; Rio, cargoes, 17½c.@20c.; job lots, 18c.@21c. Whisky firm at $1 22½.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Petroleum nominal at 10¾c.@11c. for Refined, and 8⅜c. for Crude, in bbls., and 4⅞c.@5c. in bulk. Clover-seed sells at 13½c.@14c. for choice Western. Timothy will not bring over $3@$3 15. Flax-seed is quoted at $1 50 for new crop, to arrive. Flour in active request for consumption at an advance of 25c.@37½c.; sales, 1,800 bbls. Extras at $5@$5 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family at $6 50@$7 25; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana do. at $6 25@$7, and high grades at $7 50@$8. Wheat excited and higher, with a good demand; sales of Red at $1 48@$1 50; new do. at $1 37@$1 40; Amber at $1 52@$1 53. White at $1 60. Rye is quoted at $1 for new. Corn is in fair request at an advance; sales of Yellow and Western Mixed at 87c.@88c. Oats firmly held; sales of White at 66c.@68c., and Mixed at 63c.@64c. Provisions steady; Mess Pork $21 25@$21 50. Whisky, $1 21. Butter higher; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 30c.@32c.; do. do. firsts, 23c.@26c.; Western Extras, 24c.@27c.; do. firsts, 17c.@21c.; Rolls, Extras, 21c.@22c.; do. firsts, 18c.@20c. Cheese quiet; New-York Fancy, 11c.@12c.; New-York Prime, 9c.@10c.; Western Fine, 10c.@10½c. Eggs nominal; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 18c.@19c.; Western do., 17½c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 4.—Flour buoyant; advancing; demand active; Superfine Fall, $4 50@$5; Extra Fall, $5 25@$5 50; Double Extra Fall, $5 75@$6 50; Treble Extra do., $6 60@$7; Family Winter, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 55, cash; $1 60, August; $1 53@$1 54, September. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 71c., cash; 73c.@73¼c., September. Oats—Demand chiefly speculative, and prices higher; market active; No. 2, 60c.@61c. bid, cash, according to location; sales at 48⅞c.@51½c., August; 42⅝c.@45c., September, closing at the inside prices and with a declining tendency. Barley—No transactions; No. 2 Spring, $2 bid. Rye firmer; held higher; No. 2, 86½c.@87½c. bid. Pork better; small lots, $22 25@$22 50. Lard inactive, lower; Summer, 12½c. Bulk Meats higher; Shoulders, 9c. asked, 8¾c. bid; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c. asked, 12⅛c. bid; Clear Sides, 12½c. asked, 12⅜c. bid; sales of Shoulders at St. Joseph at 8½c. Bacon firmer, held higher; Shoulders, 9⅝c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13⅜c.@13½c. Whisky higher at $1 19. Live Hogs active; Shippers', $7 40@$7 70; Bacon, $7 45@$7 75; Butchers', $7 60@$8. Cattle steady and unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,300 Hogs, 1,690 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug 4.—Lake receipts—Flour, 3,900 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 2,500 bushels; Oats, 7,500 bushels. Railroad receipts—Flour, 1,500 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 9,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Railroad shipments—Flour, 1,500 bbls.; Wheat, 61,000 bushels; Corn, 85,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Canal shipments, tide-water—Wheat, 67,000 bushels; Corn, 3,200 bushels; do., interior points—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 15,500 bushels. Canal freights—Boatmen remained firm; Wheat, shipments, 8½c.; Corn, 7¾c. to New-York, tolls included. Flour—800 bbls. sold at $6 25@$6 75 for Spring; $6 50@$7 50 for Bakers'; $6 25@$7 50 for Amber; $7 25@$8 for White, and $6 for Rye. Wheat unsettled; only sale of 7,800 bushels of No. 2 Milwaukee Club, at $1 35 or thereabouts. Corn quiet and steady; sales, 28,000 bushels of No. 2 Mixed Western, at 77c., including car lots. Oats, Rye, and Barley—none on 'Change. Pork steady; sales at $22 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominal at $1 20.

BOSTON, Aug. 4—Flour—The continued reports of damage to crops in the West and South-west have increased the demand, and prices are tending upward, while the receipts are small and the stock of all kinds very much reduced. Sales of Western Superfine at $5@$5 25; Common Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $6 25@$7 50; Illinois, $7@$8 50, and St. Louis, $7@$9 50, the latter price for favorite brands. Southern Flour firm at $5 75@$9 50 for common Extras and choice Family; fancy Minnesota, $7 25@$9 50, including choice and favorite brands at $9@$9 50. Corn steady; sales at 90c.@93c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats selling at 70c.@77c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 15. Mill-feed—Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $25@$30 ℔ ton. Receipts—Flour, 2,810 bbls.; Corn, 5,200 bushels; Wheat, 13,400 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels; Shorts, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 700 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Flour higher; Family, $7 25@$8. Wheat scarce and firm; Red, $1 65@$1 75. Corn quiet but firm at 73c.@76c. Oats firmer; held higher at 75c.@78c. Rye dull, with more sellers than buyers at 93c.@$1. Pork firmer; held higher, at $21 50@$21 75, buyers at inside figure. Lard higher; Steam, 13½c.@13¾c.; Kettle, 14¼c.@14½c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon quiet but firm; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Live Hogs steady, with a fair demand; common, $7 50@$7 70; good, $7 75@$7 90; bulk of sales at $7 75@$7 85; receipts, 1,053. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 17. Butter firm and unchanged.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—The Wool market is unchanged; medium Fleeces and Combing and Delaine Fleeces are in request at full prices but for other kinds there is very little inquiry, and fine Wools are neglected; no immediate change is looked for, as even fine Wools have touched a point under which they are not likely to go, and manufacturers have supplied themselves so freely with Delaine and Combing Fleeces that they would be likely to withdraw from the market if an advance was demanded. Considerable Wool is arriving, and stocks are now accumulating quite rapidly, but there is no great pressure on the part of holders to realize; sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces range from 47½c.@50c. for fine and medium grades; Wisconsin and Michigan from 44c.@47c., and Combing and Delaine Fleeces 52½c.@57c. ℔ lb.; California Wool is quiet, and in Pulled Wool very little has been done.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair, and prices have advanced, closing steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 56; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 54; New, $1 45; Extra do., $1 56; Amber Michigan, $1 51½@$1 52, seller during ten days; $1 52, August; $1 51, September; No. 2 do., $1 40; New do., $1 36; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 54; No. 2 do., $1 50; August, $1 50½; September, $1 48½; No. 3 do., $1 40@$1 41; Rejected Red, $1 12½. Corn dull and a shade lower; High Mixed, 77½c., cash and August; 78½c., September. Oats—Higher grades have advanced; fair demand; No. 2, August, 50c.; September, 46¾c.; White, 65c.; Michigan, August, 50c.; September, 46½c. Freights dull and nominal. Receipts, two days—250 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 140 bushels Oats. Shipments, two days—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 26,090 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 4.—Sugar quiet but steady; jobbing sales; common, 8¼c.; fair to fully fair, 8½c.@9⅝c.; prime, 9¾c. Molasses dull; quoted: Common, 40c.@45c.; fair, 50c.@55c.; prime to choice, 58c.@70c. Flour firm; stock light; Fine, $4 75; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Double Extra, $5 50@$5 75; Treble Extra, $6@$7 75; choice, $8@$8 50. Corn firm at 85c.@94c. Oats firm at 65c.@67c. Bran scarce at $1 15. Hay dull at $28@$29. Coffee firm; jobbing sales; ordinary to prime, 18½c.@20¾c. Pork dull; held at $23 50, with no buyers. Dry-salted Meats quiet; Shoulders, 9¼c. Bacon quiet and strong; Shoulders, 10⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Hams quiet; choice Sugar-cured, 13½c.@14c. Lard—Choice held; Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15¼c. Corn-meal dull at $3 85. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 51. Gold, 113.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 4.—Flour excited and higher; buoyant; Extra, $5 62½@$6; extra Family, $6 25@$6 50; A No. 1, $8@$8 40; fancy, $9@$9 25. Wheat excited and higher; buoyant at $1 40@$1 75. Corn—Demand fair and prices have advanced; sales at 78c.@80c. Oats—Demand fair and prices have advanced; sales at 70c.@75c. Rye nominal. Provisions—Demand fair and prices have advanced. Pork, $21 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Bacon Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Hams, 13¼c.@13¾c. Whisky firm at $1 17. Bagging—Demand fair and prices have advanced, at 13¾c.@14¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 4.—Flour quiet, but firm. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 32; No. 2 do., $1 28½; seller August, $1 28¼; seller September, $1 26. Corn—Demand fair and prices have advanced; No. 2, 71½c. Oats higher; No. 2, 53c., cash; 45c., seller August. Barley excited and higher; No. 2 Spring, seller September, $1 08½. Rye dull; nominal; No. 1, new, 80c. Provisions quiet, but firm. Mess Pork, $21 25, cash and August. Lard—Prime Steam steady at 13½c.@14c. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 89,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $7 75 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales of 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 42; extra White Michigan held at $1 58. Corn dull; sales of 5,000 bushels High Mixed at 84½c. Corn-meal—$34 for Bolted and $33 for Unbolted ℔ ton. Mill-feed firm and in good demand; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $30 ℔ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2@$2 10 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—18,500 bushels Wheat, 667,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—2,100 bbls. Flour, 145,000 feet Lumber.

DETROIT, Aug. 4.—Flour steady and firm; Extra Winter, $7@$7 50. Wheat strong and higher; extra, $1 55 for old; $1 46 for new; No. 1 White Michigan, old, $1 54; new, $1 45; No. 2 do. $1 37½ for new. Corn dull; No. 1 Mixed, 75c. Oats steady and firm at 63c. Receipts, two days—Flour, 500 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments, two days—Flour, 500 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 4.—Flour, $7@$8 50. Wheat—Red, $1 45@$1 50; Amber, $1 50@$1 55; White, $1 60@$1 65. Corn—Ears, 70c.; Shelled, 73c. Oats, 60c.@63c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Hams, 13½c.@14½c. Lard, 13¾c.@14½c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Grain market excited, owing to reports from the West. Wheat held higher. Rye, 90c. for new, on the street; $1 for old. Corn very scarce, and firmly held. Oats held at 68c@71c. for mixed and No. 1 White State. Barley quiet. Malt steady.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Aug. 4, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold the three-story frame house, (front,) and the two story frame house, (rear,) with two lots 51.4 by 100 by 49.11 on Broadway, east side, 51.4 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second street, for $6 000, to Thomas Cassin; and R. V. Harnett also, by order of Supreme Court in foreclosure, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 15 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, north side, 195 feet west of Second avenue, for $6,000 to the Security Savings Bank, plaintiff.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, George W. McAdams, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 605 West Forty sixth street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh avenue, and the four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 85.6, No. 607, adjoining above.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of eleven houses, with lots each 16.8 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourth street, north side, 150 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by half block, on East One Hundred and Twenty eighth street, north side, 181.8 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By ——, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 12 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Silas D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 169.6, on Avenue C, east side, 150 feet south of Cliff street, Grove Hill, Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 three-story frame house, (front,) and 1 two-story frame house, (rear,) with two lots, Broadway, e. s., 51 4 ft. s. of 118th st, lots together, 51.4x100x49.11 .... $6,000

By R. V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement high stoop brick house with lot, East 118th st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 15x100.11 .... $6,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Broome st., n. s., 20.1 ft. w. of Ludlow st., 29.11x52 7; Melinda R. Purdy, widow, to Samuel, Max, and Martin Engel $14,000

Vestry st., s. e. corner of Greenwich st., 65.3x83.6; leasehold, Rector &c., of Trinity Church to Henry J. Meyer, per year 2,400

Vestry st., s. s., 65.3 ft. e. of Greenwich st., 62.7x91.8, leasehold, Rector, &c., of Trinity Church to Henry J. Meyer, per year 2,000

7th st., s. s., 72.6 ft. w. of 1st. av., 27.6x66.9; Frederick W. Thorn to Charles Brandt 10,800

83d st., n. s., 325 feet w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; Charles McKenna to John C. Chamberlain 7,000

41st st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th av., 100x98.9; Alexander H. Wallis, Referee, to David Dinkelspiel and Edward Oppenheimer, (mortgage $20,000) 12,500

62d st., n. s., 252 ft. e. of 2d av., 17x100.5; The Germania Life Insurance Company to Bertha, wife of Louis Mousheimer 5,500

62d st., n. s., 72.10 ft. w. of 3d av., 27.2x102.6; Nicholas McCool to Smith E. Lane .... nom.

62d st., n. s., 72.10 ft. w. of 3d av., 27.2x102.6, leasehold; Smith E. Lane to Margaret, wife of Nicholas McCool .... nom.

73d st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st av., 75x102.2; Thomas Murphy to Mary A. Lyddy 10,000

79th st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x102.2; Mott st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Grand st., 25x100; 33d st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9; 26th st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.9; 100th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Boulevard, thence 123.1 ft. to centre line old Bloomingdale Road, thence s. w. along said line 55 ft., thence n. w. to a point distant 100.1 ft. s. e. of Boulevard, and distant 5. ft. s. w. from beginning, thence n. e. 51 ft. to beginning; Smith E. Lane to Margaret, wife of Nicholas McCool .... nom.

Same property; Nicholas McCool to Smith E. Lane .... nom.

88th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.8; William Sinclair, Referee, to Executor of Samuel Webb 4,300

105th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.11; John McCrossen to James Rollins 3,750

113th st., s. s., 163.10 ft. w. of Avenue A, 41.8x100.11; John J. Speer to Margaret J. McKeachnie 32,000

126th st., n. s., 218.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x99.11; Mary, wife of Abel Holmes, to William D. Holmes 13,000

Same property; Lucy, wife of William D. Holmes, to Mary, wife of Abel Holmes 13,000

155th st., s. s., 206.6 ft. e. of 10th av., 180x99.11; 154th st., centre line, 125 ft. e. of 10th av., thence 348 ft. to Avenue St. Nicholas, thence s. along av. 130 ft. to centre of block, thence w. 375 ft. to a point 125 ft. e. of 10th av., thence n. 130 ft. to beginning; New-York Bowery Fire Ins. Co. to James Monteith .... nom.

Alexander av., e. s., 160 ft. n. of 139th st., 20x106.6; William D. and Lucy Holmes to Mary, wife of Abel Holmes 9,500

Alexander av., e. s., 160 ft. n. of 139th st., 20x86.6; Mary, wife of Abel Holmes, to Lucy, wife of William D. Holmes 9,500

Opdyke av., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 2d st., 25x100; William Burnard to Patrick Leonard 325

3d av., s. w. corner 127th st., 49.11x100; Thomas Handibode to Isaac Rosenfeld 50,000

10th av., e. s., 10.10 ft. s. of 55th st., 23.10x100.9; John Konwalinka to Catharine, wife of John Ritz .... nom.

Mill Brook, middle of, on the s. w. s. of a new street lately laid out by Department of Public Parks, embracing all that piece of land embraced within the limits of said new street lying between the mill brook and property of Daniel R. Kendall, containing 12,840 square ft.; Amelia and Thomas Oliver to Daniel R. Kendall 400

LEASES RECORDED.

Delancey st., No. 37, 4 years from May, 1876, per year 900

West st., No. 96, 5 years, per year 1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Broadway, corner Wall st.
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

AN ELEGANTLY BUILT, PLANNED, AND located full size four-story high stoop brown-stone dwelling, 48th st., just out of 5th av., for sale at a bargain. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

THE ENTIRE FRONT ON THE WESTERLY side of Madison av., between 45th and 46th sts., together with one lot in the rear on each street, for sale in one plot or separately. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF the City. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORIES, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, Aug. 16, at one o'clock, P. M., on the premises, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty-one miles from the City, a valuable property, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street; four and three-quarter acres of land; plenty of fruit; house two-story, double, twelve rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York, or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.
ELISA ANN WILDEY, Executrix.
ALEXANDER WILDEY, Executor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

WE HAVE APPLICATIONS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished houses to rent and for sale in good locations; owners of such desiring to rent or sell will please send us full particulars. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE ON 18TH ST., first door east of Broadway, will be let to a responsible tenant at a moderate rent. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

A.—V. K. STEVENSON, JR., OFFICES NO. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st., offers at reduced rentals, first-class furnished and unfurnished houses; bargains.

TO LET—NO. 41 EAST 28TH ST.; THIRTEEN rooms in beautiful order. Apply to owner, No. 128 East 22d st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—THE STORE, BACK ROOM, AND FRONT basement room at No. 127 Waverley place; rent $500 per annum; keys at Myar Mann's, fashionable tailor, next door. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND daughter, a first or second floor of four rooms, unfurnished, (first floor preferred,) on the borders of Central Park. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, W. H. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED IN ELIZABETH, N. J., NEAR the depot, say about ten minutes' walk, a house to rent in a respectable neighborhood. Address, with full particulars, K. L., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is neat and cleanly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant woman who is a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; City or country; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A willing young woman; will assist in washing; industrious; able to fulfill the above capacities; City preferred; has good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By an American girl who has been taught to do everything about house-work well; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to learn and make herself generally useful; more for a home than wages. Call for two days at No. 224 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as chamber-maid and to assist with fine washing and ironing, or sewing; three years with present family. Call at No. 332 8th av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid or waitress; best of references. Call for two days at No. 241 West 18th st., rear.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—BY TWO SCOTCH Presbyterian women, one as cook, washer, and ironer, one as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Call at No. 317 East 24th st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR House-work.—By a German young woman; understands cooking thoroughly, and is an excellent washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, removed to No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman whom we know and can recommend; would like a place in a private family; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also an excellent laundress, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO SISTERS, CITY or country; one is a first-class cook, and one is a capable waitress and chambermaid and general worker; can do the work of a family together; have good references. Can be seen at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS professed cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; is neat and tidy; has one year's City reference from her last place; country or City. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, COMPETENT WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; good meat cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; no objections to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MIDDLE AGE; Protestant; steady and reliable, for a private family; is a good bread, biscuit, and cake baker, &c.; understands all kinds of good cooking to suit; has good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND OTHER WORK.—BY TWO ENGLISH young women; one is first-class cook in all meats, pastries, jellies, desserts, &c; the other is first-class waitress, house-maid, &c.; for the country or City; have good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, HOUSEWORK, &c.—BY A GOOD colored young woman; she is a good washer and ironer and cook; will go to the country or City; has good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY COLORED girl of Norfolk, Va., as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general house-work; no objection to the country. Call at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, VERY RESPECTABLE and highly recommended; understands cooking in all its branches perfectly; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; is a very desirable person; country or City; sober, honest, neat, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 160 West 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT, NEAT YOUNG woman as cook; does not object to the country; is industrious and willing. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 309 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS PLAIN cook or to do up-stairs work; no objections to leave the City; best of City reference. Call at No. 249 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK, either in City or country; understands the business in all its branches; has the best reference. Call for two days at No. 307 7th av., third floor, back.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, or would do house-work, by a tidy, competent, willing girl, with good references. To be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference; willing to be generally useful. Call for two days at 204 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD cook, excellent washer and ironer; prefers a private family; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 344 West 26th st.

FRENCH DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD CUTTER and fitter; by the day, week, or month; understands several machines. Apply at No. 238 East 10th st., fancy store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman with excellent references, to do general house-work. Address or call at No. 318 East 66th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work; no objection to a boarding-house; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, to do general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

IRONER.—BY AN HONEST WOMAN AS IRONER in a store on ladies' clothes. Call at No. 223 Broome st., third floor, front room, for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; is neat and tidy; has three years' City reference from her last place; no objections to country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, City or country, by a very competent and reliable woman, who has excellent City references. Call at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do fluting, &c.; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 290 East 40th st.

MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH MAID, WELL RECOMMENDED; good dress-maker and hair-dresser, wishes to meet with a family or to travel. Address Parisian, No. 52 West 26th st.

MAID OR NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT woman; good hair-dresser and sewer. Address E. D., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,357 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, who is kind and attentive to children; also understands her duties as chamber-maid; no objection to a short distance in the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL WHO IS A FAIR seamstress and would do some chamber-work or make herself useful; speaks good French and a little English. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress; willing to go in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 26 West 39th st.

NURSE.—AS LADIES' MONTHLY NURSE; BEST City and medical reference. Call or address Mrs. G. B. Edgeworth, No. 404 East 23d st.

NURSE AND UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse, and will do up-stairs work, in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 326 West 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES a few more engagements; understands different sewing-machines; can assist at dress-making. Call on or address Miss Burke, No. 411 West 41st st.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman with good references, to do up-stairs work. Address or call at No. 318 East 66th st.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to get ladies' or gentlemen's washing, at her home, or would go out by the day; can do fluting; good reference. Call at No. 443 East 13th st., first floor, rear.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, who solicits washing and ironing, or will go out by the day to do house-cleaning &c.; best references. Call or address Mrs. Morrison, No. 219 West 32d st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, WITH one child, wishes to do washing at her residence at a reasonable price. Call or address Ann Sullivan, No. 161 West 27th street.

WASHING.—GENTLEMEN'S AND FAMILIES' washing at lowest prices; satisfaction guaranteed. Call or address Laundress, No. 411 West 41st st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT, AND thoroughly competent man; superior and satisfactory City reference guaranteed. Call on or address Butler, No. 205 East 20th st.

CARPENTER AND USEFUL MAN.—A GOOD carpenter and useful man wants employment of some kind, in City or country; will work for small wages. Address P. W. Fox, No. 150 Elizabeth st.

CLERK, PORTER, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN, as clerk, collector, watchman, porter, or any position to make a living; can furnish the best of reference. Address T. Mahoken, No. 719 7th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE Protestant young man; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good vegetable gardener; can milk, and is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good reference. Address H. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT COACHMAN, with a good private family; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is a careful family driver; is willing and obliging; has the best of recommendations. Address D., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, No. 145 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Scotchman who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself useful; can come highly recommended from last employers. Call or address Coachman, No. 231 West 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, (German;) is willing and obliging; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is an experienced driver and vegetable gardener; good reference. Address F. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, German; is willing and obliging; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is an experienced driver, and good vegetable gardener; good reference. Address F. E., No. 314 4th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good gardener; best City and country reference; willing and obliging. Address Y. K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good driver; willing and obliging; is a good vegetable gardener; can milk; best City reference. Address L. A., Box No. 222, *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, married; no incumbrance; strictly temperate; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; highly recommended in every particular. Call or address J. Q., coachman, No. 241 East 36th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; is capable, sober, and industrious; is willing and obliging; is a good groom and driver; also vegetable gardener; can milk, &c.; best reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address James Quinn, at Brewster & Co.'s, 47th st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; CITY or country; first-class City reference; first-class driver of road or carriage horses. Address W. W., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; SINGLE; HAS a perfect knowledge of his business; willing and obliging; any satisfaction can be given. Call or address M. G., private stable, No. 51 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN; BEST CITY references. Call on or address A. K., No. 45 West 30th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no family, who is competent in greenhouse; understands propagation and all branches of his profession, learned under the best gardeners in England and farming in the Western part of this State; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best of City references. Address J. B. D., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; PRACTICAL in the care and propagation of greenhouse plants, flowers, fruits, vegetables; can milk, attend furnace, &c.; best City reference; moderate wages in a good place. Address J. R., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—AS GENTLEMAN'S NURSE, OR TO TAKE care of an invalid gentleman for the Summer; first-class reference. Address George B. Edgeworth, No. 404 East 23d st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A GILDER, in a hotel; is thoroughly experienced in repairing looking-glass and picture-frame work; satisfactory references given. Address W. F. D., Box No. 254, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SWEDE, speaking English; he is strong; strictly sober; can attend horses, garden, milk; is willing and intelligent; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; City or country; best City reference from last place. Address T. A., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
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CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

NEW YORK CITY 7'S, DUE IN 1886.
JERSEY CITY 7'S, DUE IN 1905.
CINCINNATI 7-30'S, DUE IN 1903.
CLEVELAND CITY 7'S, DUE IN 1894.
ST. LOUIS CITY 6'S, DUE IN 1886.
MISSOURI STATE 6'S, DUE IN 1894.
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN, 40 WALL ST.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by the old established stock and bond house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—CHOICE 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS; also other A1 investment securities, our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent. Interest promptly paid, and for sale below par.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 30, 1875.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY THE OUTSTANDING bonds of its issue of $1,000,000 8 per cent., first series, due Nov. 15, 1875, at any time prior to that date, with accrued interest, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. CHARLES W. ANGELL, Secretary.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 275 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALBANY, July 28, 1875.
OWING TO THE SUSPENSION OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., all bonds, coupons, and interest on registered stocks of this City will be paid hereafter by the Merchants' National Bank of the City of New-York. WM. N. S. SANDERS, Chamberlain.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

EXCHANGE Fire Insurance Company,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.; also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th day of July to the 2d day of August, 1875.
GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 29, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1875.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1875.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS 313,500
FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 2, 1875. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.
The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, 15th inst., until Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9TH ST. AND 3D AV., BIBLE HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.
FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The usual August Dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on demand.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.
First-class business solicited.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.
THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1875.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until 10th inst.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1875.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Tuesday, the 10th inst.
J. L. HARBERGER, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITALIST TO JOIN THE ADVERTISER in a trip to Europe on a short visit of business and pleasure combined; an unusual opportunity for a delightful trip and a sure chance of making money. Every satisfaction given, and security if required. Address BRIGHTON, Box No. 1,878 New-York Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOME MEANS, and acquainted with the bullion business, would like to form a partnership with a member of the New-York Stock Exchange. Address A. B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENTERPRISING AND RELIABLE man, with $5,000 to $10,000, as partner in a profitable business. Address ENERGY, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

COLORED LAUNDRESS WANTED.—A first-class laundress. Call at No. 45 East 20th st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY A THOROUGHLY competent chamber-maid and waitress; first-class references required. Apply at No. 101 Lafayette av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, AND COMmon-sensed man to distribute bills and make himself otherwise useful. Apply at Robinson Hall, 16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; slate work of every description; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON. Church festivals and fairs, 2 c. per quart. Discount on large orders. Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA..WED.. Aug. 11 | ALGERIA...WED., Aug. 25
ABYSSINIA..WED.. Aug. 18 | SCYTHIA....WED., 8 pt. 1

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC............SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
GERMANIC.............SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.............SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC...............SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
*CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
*CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
*CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
Steamers marked * have no $60 accommodation.
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE CONSIGNEES OF cargo shipped by R. M. steam-ship Scythia, Liverpool July 10, are hereby informed that it has been transferred to R. M. steam-ship Bothnia from Liverpool, July 24, 1875. C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.............Aug. 10, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN..........Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING............Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO..............Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA............Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA.............Sept. 14, at 3 P.M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.........Aug. 7 | NECKAR.........Aug. 21
ODER..........Aug. 14 | MOSEL..........Aug. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*PEREIRE, Daure..........Saturday, Aug. 7.
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Aug. 21.
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesney..........Saturday, Sept. 4.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........Saturday, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M. | Spain, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.
Queen, Aug. 14, 3 P. M. | Erin, Aug. 28.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

UTOPIA..........Sails SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
ETHIOPIA..........Sails SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

OTHELLO.........Aug. 17 | HINDOO..........To follow
COLOMBO.........Aug. 31 | NAVARINO..........To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall,

COLON..........Aug. 14, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING..........Sept. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodation for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers. GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

REGULATOR..........Thursday, Aug. 5
MANHATTAN..........Saturday, Aug. 7

Superior accommodations for passengers. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Aug. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Aug. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Aug. 12

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Aug. 3

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 7 and Aug. 28 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER.......Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.......Wed., Sept. 8

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ETNA..........Aug. 13
ALPS..........Aug. 31

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ANDES..........Aug. 21
ATLAS..........Sept. 10

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas. Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED..........TUESDAY, Aug. 10
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Aug. 19

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

SARATOGA RACES.

EXCURSION VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA. Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf—to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York. GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 2d.......3:30 P. M.	Monday, 2d.......6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 3d.......4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 3d.......6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 5th.......7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th. 7:00 A. M.
	Thursday, 5th.......11:00 A. M.

On SATURDAY, Aug. 7, S. H. Crook's Cornet Band will accompany this boat from New-York and return. Excursion tickets, $1.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 4th. 7:00 A. M.	Monday, 2d.......3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th.. 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th. 3:00 P. M.
Friday, 6th.......12:00 M.	Thursday, 5th.......8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 7th...12:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th.......6:30 A. M.
Monday, 9th.......1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 7th.......6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th.......2:30 P. M.	Monday, 9th.......7:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-boat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—Steamer CHRYSTENAH leaves daily at 3:30 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Tompkins Cove and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M. Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK, IONA ISLAND. Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGH-KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:40. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A.

STEAMBOATS.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz, J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox, Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tama end, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.

Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R. Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875. SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.

Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages connect at Matawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WEST-ERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.; 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M.; 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

PHILADELPHIA VIA. LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising linen and Summer woolen horse sheets, lap dusters, fly nets, saddles and bridles, bits, stirrups, whips, and spurs. Also a large stock of horse blankets and carriage robes in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent horse clippers.

A.—ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE T cart, one extension top phaeton, one wagonette, one jump seat wagon, one phaeton, and one top wagon; all used by a private family, and nearly new. To be seen at M CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

FOR SALE—A FINE HAMBLETONIAN COLT; HAS shown a mile in 2:35, and is all right; photograph sent on receipt of 50 cents. GEO. A. PURBECK, Salem, Mass.

EXCURSIONS.

POUGHKEEPSIE RACES.

The Day Boats

C. VIBBARD & DANIEL DREW,

LEAVING PIER AT 24TH ST., N. R., AT 9 A. M., REACH POUGHKEEPSIE IN AMPLE TIME. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR STREET CARS TO THE DRIVING PARK FROM THE WHARF ON ARRIVAL.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

TO THE GREAT TROTTING RACES AT POUGHKEEPSIE, by the steamer

DEAN RICHMOND,

ON THE 3D, 4TH, 5TH, AND 6TH OF AUGUST, With superior accommodations. Splendid music. Elegant dinners served each day on board the steamer.

Leaving Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., each day at 7:30 A. M., 34th st., new pier, 7:45 A. M., landing at Yonkers 8:45 A. M., and Newburg 11:30 A. M.; returning each day at close of race.

Tickets for round trip, $1. For sale at People's Line office, foot Canal st., and Erie Railway Ticket Office, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Horses and carriages taken very safely and at low rates.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

THE SPLENDID OCEAN STEAMERS, AMERICUS AND NEVERSINK, MAKE FOUR TRIPS DAILY TO THIS FAMOUS WATERING PLACE, Giving passengers a fine view of the harbor and its fortifications, and the luxury of remaining TWENTY MINUTES ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AND FIVE HOURS ON THE FINEST BEACH IN AMERICA. EXCURSION TICKETS FIFTY CENTS. SIXTY MILES' SAIL FOR HALF A DOLLAR.

EVERY SUNDAY THE CAPACIOUS STEAMER WILLIAM COOK, WILL BE RUN to accommodate the extra travel on that day. FARE THE SAME as the other boats, and RETURN TICKETS GOOD ON EITHER BOAT. FOR TIMES OF LEAVING SEE ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS PAPER.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P.M. Pier No. 27 E.R., 8:45 A.M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10 45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

ALL DAY ON THE HUDSON.

JARRETT & PALMER'S superb steamer, PLYMOUTH ROCK, WILL MAKE A GRAND EXCURSION, NEXT FRIDAY, AUG. 6, UP THE HUDSON RIVER AS FAR AS NEWBURG.

Excursionists can enjoy a view of the splendid scenery of the noble Hudson, and the boat will stop at Newburg long enough to permit of a visit to Washington's Head-quarters and other objects of interest.

ALL THE MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS: GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND, CHIMES OF CHURCH BELLS, CHOIR OF MADRIGAL BOYS, MOZART GLEE CLUB.

Boat leaves foot of 23d st., North River, at 10 A. M. TICKETS, round trip, ONE DOLLAR.

OCEAN EXCURSION.

The steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will on SATURDAY, AUG. 7, make an AFTERNOON OCEAN EXCURSION, Passing in close proximity to the beach at Long Branch and sailing out upon the sea.

BOAT LEAVES

Foot 23d st., North River, at 3 P. M.
Foot Murray st., (Pier No. 28,) North River, at 3:30.
Returns to City at 9 o'clock.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR; children, half price.
Next Sunday—To Bridgeport.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR AUTUMN VA-cancies in Schools and Academies. *Mutual Introducing Plan* in every State; salaries, $400 to $2,500. For particulars address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York. Pupils directed. Suitable *Teachers* introduced for *Families, Schools,* and *Seminaries* throughout the country. Daily opportunities. Call or address *National Teachers' Institute,* No. 737 Broadway.

THE "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," a reliable Educational Agency of twenty years successful experience, is constantly introducing TEACHERS of known ability to FAMILIES and to SCHOOLS and INSTITUTIONS of every grade. Explanatory circulars supplied. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, diplomée, (Paris and Berlin,) recommends competent gentlemen or lady teachers for all departments, including English branches, languages, music, drawing, and Kindergarten. Information given of good schools.

INSTRUCTION.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Of successful experience, during which many hundreds of boys have been prepared for professional or business life,

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE

Again offers its advantages to parents seeking a strictly family school, where home comforts are provided in addition to wholesome discipline, Christian training and thorough instruction. The German language a specialty; classes under Prof. E. K. WOODBURY. School year begins Sept. 15. Send for catalogue to WILLCOX & FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.—Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, and Industrial Institution for Young Gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge road, former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq. 21st year. Nine resident Professors. Will reopen Sept. 16. For circulars, apply to G. Lespinasse, 3 Pine st., or on application at the institute, Station M; also at the U. S. School and College Directory, Domestic Building. V. PREVOST, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $100 per annum.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, OLD HADLEY, MASS.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF re-opens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; applications should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 52 West 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1875. Applications made personally or by letter as above.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Collegiate School for Boys; French spoken in family; German; no extras. Opens Sept. 15. EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal.

FREEHOLD (N. J.) YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—Thirty-first year under present management. Principal, A. RICHARDSON. Begins SEPT. 8. Send for Catalogue.

MR. DE GARMO WILL RESUME HIS lessons in dancing in New-York early in October. Address until Sept. 1, WILLIAM B. DE GARMO, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—College and business preparation; small boys have special care; terms reasonable; send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, NEW-JERSEY—A boarding school for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning.

Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.)

T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City.

Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school. Single rooms for those who apply in time. The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS. Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

MADAME O. DA SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,

Between 37th and 38th sts.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

COOK'S COLLEGIATE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Archer place, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y, (on the Hudson,) will reöpen on TUESDAY, Sept. 28. Board and tuition in English and Latin per year, $380. Delightfully located on the east bank of the Hudson, twenty miles from New-York City. For circulars address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Thorough course of English in all classes. Will reopen Sept. 23. Address as above until 1st September, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.

The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children. Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.) The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875. A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.

Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.: forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING.—A few boarders are received by the Principal at $300 to $400 per annum, according to age. School reopens Aug. 30. Private tuition during vacation. Prof. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,

Combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS W. W. METCALF, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. (Autumn term commences Sept. 29.) Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector. No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.—MISS ANNA C. BRACKETT and IDA M. ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one years old, THURSDAY, Sept. 30. For information or circulars apply at the house.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for both sexes, at Nyack, on the Hudson, re-opens Sept. 7. Studies, academic and primary. Expenses, $280 per year; no extras. References, patrons and clergymen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth N. J.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY,

WORCESTER, MASS.

Prepares young men for commercial, literary, and scientific pursuits. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, spelling $15; writing, $3, monthly. Persons desirous of repairing early educational losses attend Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery, day and evening.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Limited to twenty boys. Next term will begin Sept. 15. For circulars address Rev. CHARLES E. or Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Hartford, Conn.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—Opens Sept. 8, 1875. New Gymnasium. $400 per year. Address Messrs. WRIGHT & DONALD.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

Next session will commence Sept. 13. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29. Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, CENtral Railroad. Reopens Sept. 8, 1875. Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, reopens Sept. 14. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR and JNO. MACNIE, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FELlow of Oriel, Oxford, reopens his school for boys at Mohegan Lake, Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 14.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, NESHANIC, N. J., prepares boys for college or business. Address REV. P. D. OAKY.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN. —For boys; attention careful; terms low. Address THOMAS PATTISON, A. M.

$250 A YEAR—HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, L.I.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MT. Pleasant Inst.—Private Classes for Boys. Amherst, Mass. Estab. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRY-TOWN, N. Y. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. PITKIN, NO. 432 MADISON AV., HAS one vacant suite of rooms; houses opposite Columbia College grounds.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR THE SOUND; LARGE, elegant private house; beautiful location, elevated, shady, retired; wide halls, large parlors, fine rooms, modern conveniences; house, rooms, table, unsurpassed; one hour and twenty minutes from City by New-Haven Railroad; highest references. Box No. 12 Darien, Conn.

FINE ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD at the "Locust Retreat" farm, New-Paltz, N. Y.; fine shade and scenery; location healthy; Lake Mohawk easy of access. Address E. ELTINGE, New-Paltz, N. Y. Reference: Alliger Brothers, Equitable Insurance Building; also, J. P. Savage, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

BOARD AMONG MOUNTAINS IN CONNECticut; quiet, retired; fishing and driving; references unexceptionable. Call this day on L. DUDLEY, Proprietor, at Westminster Hotel, for rooms.

GOOD PLAIN BOARD CAN BE HAD AT a pleasant place a short distance from Englewood, N. J.; terms moderate. Address JAMES PARKER, Post Office Box No. 98, Englewood, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IN SOME farm-house for two persons, one is a little girl twelve years old. Address C. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, WOODSBURGH, LONG ISLAND—Very healthy and delightfully cool; has splendid accommodations for families at very low prices; can be reached by Southern or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains per day, each way; terms, $15 to $18 per week; $3 50 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL.

SEA CLIFF HOUSE, SEA CLIFF, LONG ISLAND, on the Sound, ninety minutes from New-York, by Long Island Railroad or steamer; charming location; a fine sail and reasonable rates. For particulars, address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island.

NYACK.—ROOMS TO RENT AT THE ROSS MANsion, five minutes' walk from depot; fine grounds; extensive river view. Address Box No. 276 Nyack Post Office.

MOUNTAIN RETREAT.—FOREST HOUSE, Budd's Lake, two hours, via Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope; excellent boating and fishing. HENRY MALLERY, Proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y. —House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF RAILROAD.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, at Covington.—J. B. ALEXANDER et al., against MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Northern Division—No. 548. And C. B. CHILDS & CO. against MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Northern Division—No. 586½.—In consolidation.—By virtue of a decree rendered in the above-styled cases, I will, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1875, at about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., at the Court-house door, in the City of Maysville, in the County of Mason, and State of Kentucky, offer for sale to the highest bidder, the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, Northern Division, that is, all that portion said railroad "lying and being and extending from its terminus in the said City of Maysville, to its terminus at or in the City of Paris, in the County of Bourbon, and State of Kentucky, with all its franchises, equipments, property, tolls, issues, and profits, and all its lands, tenements, buildings, fixtures, machinery, goods and chattels connected with or used in the using and operating of said railway or appurtenant thereto, and all its rails, ties, fuel, fencing, and erections, and all its rights of way and easements, and all cars, engines, and tools, and all rents, reservations, and reversions, of every nature and kind whatever, including all the property between said terminal points which the said Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division, owned or possessed at the date of the mortgage or deed of trust (mentioned in the pleadings) or did thereafter acquire either in law or equity, of every kind whatever, appurtenant thereto; also, all other like estates, structures, superstructures, and equipments, and matters and things pertaining or belonging to all or any of the same, that were thereafter acquired, constructed, or controlled by, or belonged to said railroad company, Northern Division, and also all other estate, real, personal, or mixed, which were thereafter acquired by the said railroad company, Northern Division, wherever situated and used or intended to be used, in the construction and operation of said railroad," together with all accessions thereto at the date of sale, and will be sold in "one entire parcel as an entirety," and upon the following terms, viz.: $25,000 cash in hand to be paid in the gold coin of the United States, as part payment, and to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of the sale. One-third of the balance in thirty days, and the remainder in equal instalments in six, twelve, and eighteen months from the day of sale; and for the deferred payments the purchaser must execute bonds with good security, bearing seven per cent. interest from date, and payable in the gold coin of the United States. And to better secure the payment of said bonds, a lien will be retained on said railroad and property, &c., to be sold.

Maysville is on the Ohio river, sixty-one miles above Cincinnati. The distance from Maysville to Paris is 49 6-10 miles, where the road connects with the Kentucky Central Railroad. The road owns at Maysville about six acres of ground, on which are the depot building, machine and blacksmith shops, and storehouse. The principal machinery in the machine shop is one stationary engine of 25-horse power, one hydraulic press, one combined drill press, one engine lathe, 36-inch swing; one job lathe, 12-inch swing; one screw cutting machine, and one 6-foot planing machine, and the necessary tools for general work and repairs. The following intermediate stations on the road have depot houses, stock pens, &c., viz., Marshall, Helena, Johnson, Elizaville, Ewing, Cowan, Myers, Carlisle, and Millersburg, and beside these are several flag stations. The road owns the depot and depot grounds at Millersburg, Myers and Ewing stations, and about five acres of land at Millersburg, and about four and one-half acres at Paris, but at Paris the depot, water facilities, &c., are now rented from the Kentucky Central Railroad. There belong to the road three locomotives, two first-class and two second-class passenger-coaches, two express, baggage, and mail-coaches, nine box-freight and twenty coal and flat cars, and also a number of hand and rubble-cars, and the ordinary track tools used in repairs, &c., &c.

For further information, see Hon. George H. Yeaman, No. 294 Broadway, New-York City; Messrs. Cleary & Scott, Attorneys, Covington, Ky.; or Mr. John T. Wilson, the present Receiver of the road, at Maysville, Ky. —July 24, 1875.

E. H. MURRAY, United States Marshal, Kentucky District.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will receive claims and proofs thereof at his office, Boone Block, Covington, Ky., until the 25th day of August, 1875, which are proper to be paid out of moneys arising from above sale, as follows:

First—Costs of suit, including allowances to solicitors and counsel for the respective parties; compensation to Trustee, disbursements by complainants, Commissioners' fees, and costs of sale and conveyances.

Second—Taxes and liabilities incurred by Receiver, which may be sanctioned and ordered paid by the court.—Covington, Ky., July 15, 1875.

H. P. WHITAKER, Commissioner.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NICHOLAS H. BRIGHAM, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Nicholas H. Brigham, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and its amendments, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act and its amendments, and that the twenty-eighth day of August, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the fourth day of August, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au5-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1875. —The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee (in the place and stead of Nehemiah Perry, Jr., deceased) of DAVID MYERS, John Elliot Condict, Frederick K. Condict, Newton H. Ford, William C. Beach, and John B. Hollister, partners, &c., composing the firm of J. E. CONDICT & CO., heretofore transacting business at Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon petition of David Myers, by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

au5-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THEODORE MACE, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said Court, at the State House, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-first day of September, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

au5-1aw3wTh*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE THORN DE PIERRES, late of Chinon, Department Indre and Loire, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next. —Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1875.

THOMAS H. RODMAN, Administrator.

my13-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. SUYDAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December next. —Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of June, 1875.

je24-1aw6mTh* WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, Executor.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Nineteenth annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. Students have free access to the law collections of the school and the Astor Library, and to all lectures of the Medical College. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

GREAT SUCCESS. TO-NIGHT.

VOKES.

(JESSIE, VICTORIA, ROSINA, FAWDON, and FRED.) In the great specialty, BELLES OF THE KITCHEN. VOKES MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30. Preceded by HIS OWN ENEMY. (First time in America.) BUNCH OF BERRIES next Monday.

WALLACK'S.

The first appearance in America of the H. & C. GAIETY COMPANY, IN ENGLISH COMIC OPERA, Will take place at this theatre on SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 14, 1875.

This unequaled company will consist of the celebrated prima donna, MISS JULIA MATHEWS, (from the Royal Opera-house, Covent Garden, London, and the principal theatres of England, Ireland, and Scotland,) and a most COMPLETE AND POWERFUL OPERATIC COMBINATION, organized under the supervision of Messrs. HENDERSON & COLVILLE.

Conductor..........Mr. F. STANISLAUS

Full particulars of opening opera will be duly announced. Box-office open MONDAY, Aug. 9.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE..........Director

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD. Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS. And THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST, MR. J. LEVY, who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems. Change of programme every night. SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK, MATINEE PERFORMANCE. MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNRIVALED SUMMER-NIGHTS' CONCERTS, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 5, at 8.

Introduction and Fugue, (first time)..........Mozart
Ballet Music, "Orpheus"..........Gluck
(Flute Obligato by Mr. CARL WEHNER.)
Symphony, No. 11, in G, (Military)..........Haydn
Overture, "Medea," Op. 22..........Bargiel
Romanze for Violin, (new)..........Max Bruch
Mr. S. E. JACOBSOHN.
Mephisto Waltz, (Lenau's "Faust")..........Liszt
Schauspiel Overture, (new)..........Hofmann
Serenade, (new)..........Schubert—Thomas
March, "Tannhaeuser."..........Wagner

Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Twelfth week and continually increasing success of Robinson's English Opera Bouffe Company. Lischen and Fritzchen. Immense hit of Chilperic. W. H. Woodfield, Clara Fisher, George Atkins, E. O. Jepson, Elma Marini, George E. Merrill, Venie Gr Clancy, Annie Mortimer. Most powerful chorus. Full and complete orchestra. Umbrella Dance and grotesque quadrille. Prices, 25c., 50c., $1. Every evening at 8. Saturday Matinée at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.

Wm. Pastor and M. B. Leavitt....Lessees and Managers. A GRAND SUCCESS! HOUSES CROWDED! An unexceptionable variety entertainment every evening, and Matinees TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2.

THE SECOND ANNUAL VISIT TO THE New-York Catholic Protectory will continue till WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., inclusive.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,

ASTOR PLACE, Established 1853.

NOTICE.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Forty-fourth Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on sums over that sum, will be placed to the credit of depositors on Aug. 1, payable on the 15th. Money deposited up to Aug. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. WM. MILES, President.

A. C. COLLINS, Secretary.
E. G. MATURIN, Assistant Secretary.

N. B.—The bank will remove on or about the 1st of September to the corner of Broadway and Astor place.

5 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

BANK OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL DISPOSE OF their brilliant-toned, 7⅓-octave, four-round-cornered rosewood pianoforte; made to order; best City makers; all improvements; patent agraffe, &c.; cost, $900, for $250; stool, cover, &c. Call for three days at private residence, No. 120 West 23d st.

S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.,

Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

MILLINERY.

FIVE THOUSAND CHIP FLATS FOR EXcursions, 25 cents each; also, chip Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Ladies' Dress Caps selling half price. PARSON & BINNS, No. 929 Broadway, near 21st st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BARNUM, THERON.—SUPREME COURT, for the First Judicial District of the State of New-York.—THE PACIFIC BANK, plaintiff, against THERON BARNUM, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 21 Park row, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand six hundred dollars and ninety-six cents, with interest on four thousand and fifty dollars from May 31, 1875, and with interest on five hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-six cents from the 14th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 16, 1875. AMOS G. HULL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 21st day of July, 1875. AMOS G. HULL,

jy22-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES SIGISON, Eliza Ann Slater, and Joshua Slater, her husband, plaintiffs, against THOMAS SIGISON, Henry C. Hathaway, and Elizabeth, his wife, Horace A. Foote, and Emily K., his wife, Charlotte E. Randle, Thomas Skidmore, William Skidmore, Catharine Clark, and Stephen M. Knevals, defendants. —Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 82 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 16th, 1875. PADDOCK & CANNON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 82 Nassau street, N. Y.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated June 19th, 1875.

PADDOCK & CANNON,

jy15-1aw6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—ALEXANDER DENNISTOUN, John Dennistoun, David P. Sellar, and Robert Barret, composing the firm of Dennistoun & Co., against ALEXANDER COLLIE and WILLIAM COLLIE, trading under the name of Alexander Collie & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 7th day of July, 1875, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the said subscribers at their office, number 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest from the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, July 7th, 1875.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,

jy8-1aw6wTh 69 Wall st., N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1875.

MR. F. P. OLCOTT, OF NEW-YORK, AND Mr. HENRY JONES BLAKE, of Boston, retire from our firm this day, and they cease to have any interest or responsibility in the future business of BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York and Boston, and BLAKE BROS. & CO., of London. BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.

HAVING WITHDRAWN FROM THE FIRM of BLAKE BROS. & CO., I have associated myself with Mr. FRANK DuPONT DAVIS, under the firm name of F. P. OLCOTT & CO., and we will continue in the banking and commission business. F. P. OLCOTT,

Aug. 2, 1875. No. 45 Wall st.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE ALLEGED POLICE OUTRAGE.

TESTIMONY OF MAGGIE IGOE AGAINST PATROLMEN FINNERTY AND MULVEY.

The case in which Officers Terence Finnerty and James Mulvey, of the First Precinct, were committed to the Tombs on a charge of assaulting Miss Maggie Igoe, on the Battery and in the Eastern Hotel, foot of Whitehall street, on last Friday night, was called yesterday afternoon, by Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court.

The complainant, Miss Igoe, was sworn to be cross-examined on her complaint. She testified: I am sixteen years old; I cannot say when I was sixteen; I don't know exactly my age; I cannot read or write; I never went to school; I have been in this country one year last May; when I first came to this country I went to service with Mr. Borland, at Woodsburg, Long Island; I acted as nurse for three children; when I left there I lived as a servant with Mr. Langevin, of Woodsburg; from there I went to live with Mr. Discher, opposite Mr. Langevin's; during the last three weeks I have been living with Mr. and Mrs. Igoe, of No. 506 West Thirty-ninth street, whom I knew in Ireland; they are no relations of mine; the last time I slept at their house was on last Thursday night; that was the night before I was assaulted; I left home at 4 o'clock on last Friday afternoon to visit Patrick Corrigan, my brother-in-law, in Brooklyn; I left my brother-in-law's house a little after 9 o'clock; my brother-in-law went with me to the boat; I stood talking to him a few minutes before the boat left; I heard a clock strike 10 just after the boat got over to the New-York side; I waited on this side five or ten minutes, expecting a car, and none came—no kind of a car; it was a fine, clear night; the lamps were all lighted so far as I could see; the first person I met was a Police officer standing near where the cars run; I spoke first to him; I asked him when the cars would start that would take me up to Thirty-ninth street, and he said no cars would run under an hour; he said, "Come over on the Battery and I will show you the car that will take you to Thirty-ninth street, and I will put you in it;" I went with him; I thought that a car stopped at the place where he said he would take me; I met a girl on the ferry-boat, and we accompanied each other across; when I went to the Battery the other girl walked next to the officer and I next to her; we all three walked from the ferry to where small boats lay; when we got nearly there the officer with us called another officer to him; the first officer that met me at the ferry was not Finnerty; Finnerty was the second officer who came up; Mulvey was the officer who saw me at the ferry-house and told me he would show me where the cars were; Mulvey asked Finnerty, when the latter came up, whether there was any fear of the "rounds," and Finnerty said, "No, he's gone around;" Mulvey told us then that they were taking us up to put us in the cars; we all walked on together; we went toward the river and I said I did not want to be at the water, but I wanted to go to the car, and Mulvey said, "We are taking you there;" Mulvey never touched me at all; he took the other girl off with him toward Castle Garden; he took her by the arm; Mulvey and the other girl were not out of sight before Finnerty took hold of me and dragged me across a chain; when the officers first met Mulvey introduced the other girl and myself to Finnerty as two girls he had known for a long time, and I immediately said that that was not so; when Mulvey took the other girl away I do not think she went willingly; I heard her cry out shortly after Mulvey took her away; Finnerty had me by the arm from the time he was introduced to me until he dragged me across the chain; when Finnerty took hold of my arm he said that he was going to put me on the car; when he thrust me across the chain I screamed out, but he said it was no use for me to resist or cry out, and I fainted; after I recovered I saw Mulvey coming with the other girl; Finnerty took me by the arm and led me along, telling me that it was too late for me to go home, as I would be arrested for a bad character if I attempted to; Finnerty took me to the Eastern Hotel and told me his brother was there, and not to be bashful about going up the stairs, and pushed me up the first flight; I have often been at the South Ferry in the daytime, but never at night; when Finnerty shoved me up stairs the other girl who was with me followed us; Mulvey waited in the street while Finnerty was inside the hotel; as soon as the other girl and myself had been put in a room Finnerty went away, and he and Mulvey came back sometime afterward; I left the hotel about 6 o'clock on Saturday morning; I can't say when Finnerty left; I can't tell whether I was asleep when Finnerty left; I went to the station-house from the hotel; I was directed there by an officer; I did not tell him what had happened to me; when I went into the hotel Finnerty gave my name to be entered on the book; I was not asked for any money to pay for my lodging; it was daylight when I left the hotel.

An adjournment was taken at this stage until 10 o'clock this morning. The complainant, who has remained at the First Precinct Station from the time she made her complaint until yesterday afternoon, was committed to the House of Detention much against her will. Mr. and Mrs. Igoe and Mr. Langevin, of Woodsburg, were present yesterday to testify to the complainant's good character if necessary, but Mr. Price, counsel for the defendants, said that he did not know that he would question her character.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY IN NEWARK—A HUSBAND ATTACKS HIS WIFE WITH A HATCHET WHILE IN BED.

George Kane and his wife, who reside at No. 115 Canal street, Newark, are a very quarrelsome couple; at least that is the reputation the neighbors give them. At an early hour yesterday morning a man ran breathlessly into Police Headquarters and exclaimed that Kane had killed his wife—split her head open with a hatchet. Detective Seigel immediately went to the house and found the woman alive, but bleeding profusely from a deep gash in the back of her head. A physician was summoned, who found, on examination, that her skull was fractured, and consequently she is in a very precarious condition, although it is possible she may recover. Mrs. Kane said that she and her husband have had frequent quarrels of late, and that an altercation took place between them before they retired Tuesday night. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, as nearly as she could judge, she was awakened by a sharp, stinging pain in her head, and on opening her eyes saw her husband standing beside her brandishing a bloody hatchet in his right hand. She sprang up from her bed, which she had made on the floor, and grappled with him, when a desperate struggle ensued. Her shouts and screams of "murder" brought some of the neighbors into the room and they disarmed the would-be murderer. Mrs. Kane says that about three weeks ago her husband told her he would "make a corpse of her in less than three weeks." At that time he took $25 from her and left home, remaining away until about a week ago. She heard him getting up about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and he asked her if she would have a cup of tea, but she made no answer. She saw him pick up the hatchet from the floor and put it on the mantel, after which he returned to the bedroom where he had been sleeping. She then fell asleep and remembers nothing more until awakened by the blow. Kane fled from the house when he learned that an officer had been sent for, and his whereabouts were not discovered until yesterday morning, when Detective Seigel found him secreted at his mother's house in East Newark. He says he did not intend to kill his wife, and that he struck her in a moment of passion. His story of getting up and procuring some tea corresponds with that of his wife, but he says that he got up again after that, and, taking the hatchet in his hand, went to his wife's bed and asked her to give him a kiss. She refused, with a foul remark, and then he struck her. Kane is an intelligent and respectable-looking man, about twenty-five years old. He has been married five years, but his domestic relations have not been happy. He says his wife has lately been associating with very bad company. His statements are all denied by the neighbors, who give Mrs. Kane a very good character, and say that she is a very respectable, industrious woman, and that she has supported her husband for some time past, he being unable to work in consequence of an accident he met with some time ago. Kane is locked up to await the result of his wife's injuries. Her physician says that the wound is very dangerous, although not necessarily fatal, unless inflammation should set in. Justice Mills took her ante-mortem statement yesterday afternoon, and in that she repeated the story of the assault as given above.

REPUBLICAN LOCAL POLITICS.

The Fifth Assembly District Republican Association held its monthly meeting last evening at No. 185 Spring street, Mr. Austin Leake in the chair. Action on a report of the Executive Committee recommending the dropping of 300 names of members whose Republicanism had been questioned, or who had removed from the district, was deferred until the next regular meeting. A supplementary report of the committee naming inspectors of election was adopted. The proceedings were brought to a close with a brief encouraging address by the Chairman, who stated that the times looked auspicious for the Republican Party. While the Democrats were taking steps hastening their downfall, it only remained for the Republican rank and file to present the same unbroken front of former years to successfully crown their efforts in the approaching campaign.

A numerously-attended monthly meeting of the Sixth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at the permanent head-quarters of the organization, No. 384 Grand street. The Executive Committee having revised the roll, reported in favor of dropping therefrom the names of a number of members who had died or removed from the district during the year. Under the head of new business, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, A few misguided men of this association, through disappointment in obtaining offices, have declared themselves in hostility to the regular Republican organization; and,

Whereas, Such parties are in violation of their fealty to the Republican Party, and should be deprecated by every true Republican: therefore,

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of three to investigate their conduct and report at the earliest opportunity.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

AN INADEQUATE POLICE FORCE—MORE PATROLMEN ASKED FOR BY THE COMMISSIONERS—RAPID TRANSIT.

A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held yesterday afternoon, Acting President O'Reilly in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and adopted, a remonstrance, which was referred to the Law Committee, was presented by Alderman Black, against the paving of Bridge street. A communication was received from Dr. Thorne, respectfully declining his appointment as a member of the Board of Education. Mayor Hunter sent in a communication recommending the passage of resolutions of respect to the memory of ex-President Johnson. Such resolutions were offered by Alderman Dwyer, and unanimously passed. Another communication was received from the Mayor, in which he recommended the appropriation of $40,000 for the completion of the dam of the Hempstead Reservoir. The Mayor thought that it would be injudicious as originally proposed to appropriate $500,000 for the completion of the work when the season was so far advanced; and that by appropriating the lesser sum the engineers would be able to test the reservoir and ascertain if it were sufficiently well built to hold water. The communication was referred to the Committee on Water and Drainage. Alderman Ropes handed in a numerously-signed protest against the building of the Elevated Rapid Transit Road on Myrtle avenue. Among those protesting are Thomas Sullivan, President of the City Railroad. The protest was referred to the special committee appointed to consider the rapid transit question. On motion of Alderman Fisher a resolution was passed calling for a meeting of the board on the 18th inst. to hear the report of the special committee appointed to consider and determine upon the best route for the Silent Safety Elevated Railroad. The committee in question has held numerous meetings, but thus far the members have been unable to agree on any route. A communication containing some interesting facts concerning the Police force was received from the Commissioners of Police and Excise. The report says among other things:

The unprecedented size of the territory of nearly all our precincts renders it impossible with the present force to give anything like adequate protection to these miles of dwellings and stores. Take, for example, the Fourth Precinct, extending from Hudson avenue to Franklin and from Fulton street to Flushing avenue, and at the lowest estimate containing twenty miles of streets, lined with business houses, and many of the finest dwellings in our city. To cover this immense space sixteen men, including the Sergeant and Roundsman, is the largest number that can be put on patrol at any one time—this at night. During the day only seven or eight men can be spared to cover the same streets. Should one or more men be sick, or absent from any cause, their posts must be covered by men on adjoining posts. The posts are thus not infrequently extended to include fifty, and, as is often the case, sixty-five blocks, to be protected by one man; and it may be proper here to state that from three to four and a half hours is the average time required to walk over the entirety of the majority of our "posts;" also, that the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, and Twelfth Precincts are quite as inadequately provided for as the Fourth. * * * About 150 men, as the "numerical force" now stands, can be on duty at a time in the night to protect a city of 500,000 inhabitants, fully one-third larger in area of patrol to the City of New-York, from the hand of the assassin and the depredations of the burglar and the sneak thief.

In view of the above impressive facts your Commissioners feel it a solemn obligation that they owe to your honorable board, and to their fellow citizens, to earnestly urge upon you the vital necessity of an immediate and positive increase in the force of patrolmen now employed by this department, which shall place its numerical strength at least as high as 750 men for active patrol duty alone—not only that life and property may be protected, which owing to the meagreness of the present force is to-day utterly impossible, but that the business interests and future prosperous growth of this, the third city on the American Continent, may be permanently assured.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Police and Excise.

DARING BURGLARY IN CANAL STREET.

Early yesterday morning a burglary was committed on the premises of H. H. Schweitering, importer of French and German goods, at No. 343 Canal street, when satins valued at $4,500 were carried off by the burglars. It appears that the operators were observed in a restaurant next door during the previous evening, and it is supposed that when the restaurant was closed for the night instead of going out they managed to secrete themselves in the back yard. Mr. Schweitering occupies the second and third floors, and James Glasgow, a dealer in tailor's trimmings, the lower part of the house. The burglars first broke into the latter portion of the premises, but did not take anything away, as they only used this access to break their way through a wooden partition to the hatchway, and thus gain the upper floors. How long they were engaged in the work of plunder cannot be said, but it is known that about 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning they left the house, taking with them four bags filled with pieces of satin, which they loaded into a wagon standing in front of the house, which was immediately driven away. By some means which cannot yet be stated, one of these bags, containing two pieces of goods, was dropped in the street, and, being picked up by a policeman, was taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-house and delivered to Capt. McDonnell. The burglary was reported to Superintendent Walling, who put the case in the hands of Detective Reilly, but neither Capt. McDonnell nor the detective have yet succeeded in discovering the thieves or recovering the remainder of the property.

THE MAHER COUNTERFEITING CASE.

James Maher, James McGrath, Michael Boyle, and Michael Tague, the counterfeiting gang recently arrested and committed by Commissioner Shields, were before the Commissioner yesterday for examination. Detective Drummond testified that he had "worked in" with Maher and the others of the gang on the pretext that he was a "shover" of counterfeit money, and in that capacity had bought counterfeit dollars from Maher and half-dollars from McGrath, both of whom were manufacturers of counterfeit money; that he had "operated" with Tague and Boyle, pretending to them that he was passing the counterfeit money, when in reality he was passing good money; that eventually, acting under the direction of Mr. Kennock, the chief secret service operative in this City, he caused the arrest of the gang, and that Maher, when arrested, said, "You've deceived and betrayed me, but, by ——, you've got the best in the country." The money obtained from the members of the gang was placed on evidence, and is an excellent imitation of the genuine coin. Mr. W. F. Worthington, the counsel for defendants, said that he had no evidence to offer before the Commissioner, and all of the accused were held to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

THE ROUTE OF THE ELEVATED ROAD.

The Rapid Transit Commission listened yesterday to an argument from the officers and counsel of the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad in favor of extending the present line from the South Ferry to the Grand Central Depot, and for a route for a new road from South Ferry along the East Side to the Harlem River. The company made no request as to the specific routes, merely reminding the commission of the desire to build the new roads and of the power vested in the commission to grant the necessary permission. On the company's showing that it was able to carry on the work at an outlay of not more than $145,000 per mile for construction of track, independent of the cost of rolling stock, it was finally determined to hold another consultation on Monday. It is the intention of the company, if routes are granted them, to construct the roads with the least possible delay. The East-side road to Harlem will at the outset consist of only a single track, the establishment of a double track remaining a matter for after-consideration. No other business was transacted yesterday by the Commissioners, who adjourned, after hearing the arguments, until to-morrow morning.

THE TUG-BOAT ASSAULT.

Michael Ryan and George Miller, the men charged with being concerned in the alleged assault upon the woman calling herself "Mrs. Col. Merritt," were to have been examined before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon, but Dr. Andrews, of Bellevue Hospital, having made an affidavit that "Mrs. Merritt" was too ill to come down to court to testify, and having subsequently sent a letter to the effect that she was too weak to be examined even at the hospital, Mr. Price, counsel for Ryan, asked for his client's discharge. It was finally arranged that he should consider the question whether, in view of "Mrs. Merritt's" illness, an examination would be waived, and the question of reducing the bail of the accused be argued before the court.

POLICE TRIALS.

Capt. A. J. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was yesterday tried on a charge of neglect of duty, in not keeping trucks and carts off the sidewalk on Crosby street. The charge was made by Inspector McDermott, and he was asked by Mr. Voorhis if he could put in the proof that the Captain had neglected his duty, as it was not yet shown that he had, no general order requiring the Captains to keep the sidewalks clear having as yet been put in evidence. The Inspector said he was not aware that any general order had ever been issued on the subject. The defense of the Captain was that the force under his command was not sufficient to place enough men on Crosby street to keep it clear. His orders had always been very explicit on the subject, and he proved by two of his Sergeants and several patrolmen that he had always enjoined upon them to keep the sidewalks in this street as clear of vehicles as possible. The trouble in this street is that the railroad tracks are so close to the sidewalk that trucks cannot unload and load without greatly delaying street travel unless they encroach upon the sidewalks to some extent. The Commissioners indicated by their remarks that the charge did not, in their estimation, amount to much. The same fate attended the charges of Inspector McDermott against Capt. Seibert and Sergts. Brooks and White, of the Thirty-first Precinct. Trivial as they were, they were not proved.

THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

THE ANNUAL VISITATION TO THE HOMELESS CHILDREN—STATISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION—ITS MANAGEMENT.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather yesterday, quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen attended the annual visitation at the New-York Catholic Protectory, in Westchester County. Ample means of amusement were furnished for the visitors in the spacious grove adjoining the institution. Music was furnished by a brass band specially engaged for the occasion, and many of the younger visitors were enabled to enjoy themselves by dancing. Swinging, target-shooting, and many other pleasant forms of amusement were also participated in during the day by the numerous guests. From 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon the various male departments of the Protectory were thrown open for public inspection, and under the guidance of several of the Brothers knots of visitors were shown through the different work-shops and class-rooms of the institution. The guests were first led through the immense play-ground and gymnasium, which is fitted with a variety of horizontal bars, trapezes, and other gymnastic apparatus for the use of the inmates. On leaving the play-ground, the large dining-room of the institution, situated upon the second floor, was next exhibited. Several parallel rows of neat tables are ranged along the entire length of this apartment in such a manner as to accommodate 1,350 boys without crowding or inconvenience. Above the dining-room are situated the class-rooms, in which the boys are taught the elementary English branches. There are altogether seventeen different classes taught in the Protectory, of which three are day and fourteen evening classes. On the two floors immediately above the class-rooms, are situated three dormitories. These are fitted up with careful regard for sanitary arrangement, being heated during the cold weather by steam, and ventilated during the Summer by means of numerous windows. The beds, which are very clean and comfortable, extend in three parallel rows on either side of the rooms along the entire length. Each room is capable of accommodating about 350 boys. The chapel, built directly over the dormitories, is constructed with a vaulted roof, ventilation and illumination being furnished by means of spacious windows. In this room the entire number of male inmates assemble at stated hours for the purpose of worshiping and receiving religious instruction. Connected with the institution are also complete machine, carpenter, chair-caning, shoe-making, and printing shops, the latter of which is fitted up with two small Liberty presses, two Adams presses, and one Hoe cylinder press, and has also connected with it a complete stereotyping foundry. All the printing of the Protectory is executed in the two apartments entirely by the boys. From the twelfth annual report of the institution are gleaned the following additional facts regarding the institution. Since its foundation in 1863, the Protectory has sheltered, clothed, afforded elementary education, and given instruction in useful trades to over 8,700 poor children, at an aggregate cost of $1,257,189. During the early part of 1874 four substantial dwelling-houses were erected for the use of employes, on the grounds of the male department, and also a large building for the separate accommodation of the senior class of boys, at an aggregate cost of over $15,000. A large reservoir, with a capacity of 700,000 gallons, was also completed during the year to supply water for the use of the male department, the entire expenses of the improvements being paid from the fund accumulated by the profits of the various industrial departments of the Protectory. In July, 1872, the girls' building was destroyed by fire, and, in consequence of the disaster, a large portion of the funds of the Protectory had to be devoted to the construction of a new building, which is now completed. During last year the female department, although but scarcely established in its new quarters, contributed $5,000 to the funds of the society by the profits of its industrial pursuits. The latest educational report shows that the number of female inmates able to read, write, cipher, &c., amounted to 1,128, while those unable to read numbered only 125. Of the entire number of children sheltered in the institution since its commencement, only eighty-seven have died, which favorable ratio of mortality is mainly due to the wholesome diet of the inmates, the especial care bestowed on their cleanliness, and the judicious division of the study hours. The best proof of the benefits conferred by the Protectory on its inmates is found in the fact that the number of applications for admission last year were over 21,000, while the Protectory can only accommodate about 9,000 children of both sexes. During last year the institution received and cared for a total of 2,877 inmates, of which number 2,139 were boys and 738 girls. During the above-mentioned period the expenditures of the male and female departments of the Protectory amounted to $354,226 03, and the receipts to $353,706 20.

The officers of the institution are as follows: President, Henry L. Hoguet; Vice Presidents, Frederick E. Gibert, Bernard Casserly; Treasurer, Eugene Kelly; Secretary, Franklin H. Churchill; Executive Committee, James R. Floyd, Chairman; Dennis O'Donoghue, Daniel O'Conor, Frederick H. Grosz, Bernard Casserly; Legal Adviser, John E. Develin; Advisory Chaplain, Very Rev. William Quinn; Actuary, Bernard Casserly; House of Reception, No. 33 Warren street, New-York: Manager and Superintendent, John J. Rodrigue; Accountant, Arthur Blais; clerks of the office, Robert W. Bowyer, William Coddington; detailed Police officer, Thomas Hagan.

CHASING A SMUGGLER.

On Tuesday evening, having reason to suspect that an attempt would be made to smuggle a large number of cigars from the steamer Columbus, from Havana, Custom-house Inspectors Kane, McCort, and Hogan boarded her in the lower bay, and soon saw a number of india-rubber bags disappear over her side and a small boat put out from Coney Island and pick them up. At their request the steamer was instantly stopped, and a small boat being lowered, the officers started in pursuit. After an exciting chase of two miles the smuggler was brought to by a pistol shot across his bows, off Rockaway Inlet, and the goods captured and brought to Dix Island, whence they were taken up by a revenue cutter and placed in the seizure-room of the Custom-house yesterday. They consisted of 5,250 cigars of the most approved brands, and 4,000 packages of cigarettes. Some of the latter were spoiled by salt water. They were intended to supply the watering-place hotels along the coast and up the Hudson River, a brisk trade of this sort being driven every Summer between the sailors of the Havana steamers and confederates on the New-Jersey and Staten Island coasts on the one hand and the hotel proprietors on the other. Six officers were at once placed on board the Columbus, it being suspected that a further large quantity of smuggled cigars was hidden among her cargo. Her unloading is being strictly watched, but up to a late hour last evening nothing additional had been discovered.

POLICE CAPT. WILLIAMS AGAIN.

Mr. John McKeever, formerly a detective and now proprietor of an oyster saloon at No. 114 Bowery, made an affidavit of complaint against Capt. Alexander S. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, at Police Head-quarters yesterday. Mr. McKeever claims that on the morning of the 30th of July, while sitting in front of his saloon, Capt. Williams passed by, having in his custody a prisoner known as "Scotchy" Lavelle, who had known Mr. McKeever while acting as a detective. Lavelle spoke to McKeever as he passed by, and McKeever replied, "They have you in a tight place." Capt. Williams turned around and said: "May be you'd like to get him out." McKeever replied, "No, Sir; I am not doing any of that sort of business." Williams answered, "You tried it once, and I beat you." McKeever answered, "No, Sir." Williams answered, "You lie," and McKeever replied in similar fashion. Soon after one of Capt. Williams' officers entered the saloon, arrested McKeever, and locked him up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house. On being arraigned at the Tombs Police Court on the following morning he was immediately discharged.

A DESPERATE PICKPOCKET.

As the 9 o'clock ferry-boat was leaving the slip at Hunter's Point yesterday morning a cry of "Stop thief" was raised, and a man was seen running from the boat toward the street, but upon reaching the gate he was secured and brought back. As he was passing through the ladies' cabin he broke from his pursuers, and entering the gentlemen's water-closet, jumped through the window on to the guard of the boat. Making his way to the end, he made an effort to jump off, but changing his mind, he remained standing. He was again secured, and for twenty minutes a terrible struggle ensued, during which he was reduced to almost a nude condition. He was finally overpowered, and a rope being procured, he was bound hands and feet, and his body secured to a seat until the arrival of the boat at New-York. He was handed over to an officer, who conveyed him to the Oak Street Station, where he gave his name as James Williamson, of New-York. He was caught in the act of picking a poor German woman's pocket, but seeing that he was watched, he dropped his booty and endeavored to escape.

THE GERMAN IMMIGRANT SOCIETY.

The Directors of the German Emigrant Society, Rudolf Pagenstecher presiding, held a meeting at their office, No. 13 Broadway, yesterday, when some interesting statistics concerning German immigration were submitted. During the past month, it was shown, 2,965 German immigrants arrived at Castle Garden—1,868 less than during the corresponding month of last year. The above number included 2,007 from Prussia, 233 from Bavaria, and 233 from Alsace and Lorraine. The whole German immigration at this port since the 1st of January amounted to 15,842 persons, a falling off of 8,219 compared with the first seven months of last year, when 24,061 Germans arrived. The Relief Committee, during the past month, expended $82 in aid of the destitute German immigrants, and 83 immigrant patients received medical treatment. At the Castle Garden Labor Exchange, during the past month, 835 men, of whom 398 were Germans, and 750 women, of whom only 16 were Germans, were provided with employment. The Treasurer reported a balance of $7,303 35 in the treasury for current expenses.

ALLEGED DIAMOND SMUGGLING.

John Hall and James Henry, recently arrived from England, were arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Romaine, in Jersey City, to answer a charge of smuggling diamonds valued at $15,000. The complaint was made by Eugene Lacroix, agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Hall, it seemed, was "short" of money and gave Lacroix a ring valued at $100 that he might examine before purchasing it. Lacroix neither returned the ring nor paid for it, and Hall appeared before Justice White and charged Henry and Lacroix with having conspired to rob him of the ring. Lacroix retaliated by having Hall and Henry arrested on the charge of smuggling. The men had a partial examination before United States Commissioner Romaine yesterday. Lacroix testified that Henry told him that he had brought into port diamonds valued at £3,000 sterling, without paying the duty. The Commissioner demanded $1,000 bail.

THE SEIZURE ON THE SHIP LAMMERMOOR.

About a week ago information reached the Custom-house that an attempt was to be made to smuggle 27,000 cigars from the British ship Lammermoor, then on the point of arriving. Officer McCort was detailed to look after the case, and he seized 6,000 cigars, a number of India hats, and a quantity of matting which he found in the Captain's room, and which were not on the manifest. Nothing more was discovered, and it was supposed that the rest of the cigars had been made away with on the way up the harbor. The seized goods were appraised at $480. As $20 more would render the vessel liable to forfeiture, she was temporarily held in the hope of securing evidence in regard to the disposal of the missing cigars. An order was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday, to release the vessel and the goods on payment of $20.

SNEAKS AND BURGLARS.

M. C. Weitzfelder, who lives in Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, reported yesterday to the Police that on Tuesday afternoon, while some men were engaged in shifting telegraph wires in the rear of his house, a man with black beard, and dressed in dark clothes, entered his house and robbed it of jewelry worth $2,000. The thief has not yet been arrested, nor any of the property recovered.

Officer Griffin, of the Ninth Precinct yesterday took to the station-house a quantity of goods which he had found in the hallway of No. 11 Carmine street. The subsequent investigation proved that the goods had been stolen from Koch's store, No. 15 Carmine street, which burglars had entered by cutting their way through the roof. Why the burglars had abandoned their plunder was not ascertained.

A BANK DIVIDEND "PASSED."

Some excitement was created at a late hour yesterday afternoon by the report that the National Bank of the Republic, on the corner of Broadway and Wall street, had "passed" its usual semi-annual dividend. At first the bank officers were extremely reticent, but on being pressed, acknowledged that no dividend would be paid. The explanation given was that the bank had charged off $370,000 against suspended debts, from which they expect to realize a respectable percentage in time. A circular is in course of preparation to be sent to the stock holders which makes out the condition of the bank to be as follows:

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus, (counting U. S. bonds at par.)	189,000
Total	$2,189,000
Bonds could be sold at a premium of	160,000
Total capital and surplus	$2,349,000
Capital stock, worth on the books	$117.45

ELECTION IN THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

A meeting of the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment was held at the armory last evening for the purpose of filling the vacancies caused by the resignation of Lieut. Col. Lockwood and Major Raymond. Brig. Gen. Ward, commander of the First Brigade, presided, and among the officers present were Col. Vose and Quartermaster Guilbert. Mr. William H. Chaddock was chosen Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. E. A. McAlpine, of Company E, Major. Mr. Chaddock was Colonel of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, during the war of the Rebellion, and after two and one-half years of faithful service, had the misfortune to be severely wounded, and was consequently discharged. Capt. McAlpine has been a member of Company E, in this command, for several years. He was elected First Lieutenant on Nov. 20, 1873, and on May 13 last was promoted to be Captain of the same company.

RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS.

Some of the Richmond County (Staten Island) bonds fall due on the 1st of August. Police Justice B. Hendrickson, of Hempstead, Long Island, holds two of them of $1,000 each. Yesterday he took the coupons to the Mechanics' Banking Association, in Wall street, for the payment of the half year's interest, but payment was refused on the ground that the bank had no funds to meet the interest. Mr. Hendrickson complains very much at the action of the Richmond County officials in failing to make arrangements for the payment of their coupons, which action he says must necessarily depreciate the value of their bonds.

MR. PURDY'S RESIGNATION.

Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy sent the following letter of resignation to United States District Attorney Bliss yesterday:

Hon. George Bliss, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York:

DEAR SIR: A favorable opportunity to resume the private practice of law induces me to tender you my resignation as Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York. On retiring from the position I have occupied for seven years, and with three United States District Attorneys, I have to thank you for your uniform kindness and consideration to me. Nothing but strong personal interests could induce me to leave an employment which, with you as a superior, must always be pleasant.

Mr. Purdy was appointed by Judge Pierrepont, and reappointed by Judge Davis and Col. Bliss.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Sir A. T. Galt, of Montreal, is at the Brevoort House.

Bishop John J. Conroy, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Count De Premio Real, of Spain, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

State Senator S. S. Lowery, of Utica, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rev. Richard Temple, of Troy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

George S. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Congressman C. C. Chaffee, of Springfield, Mass., is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Luis Polo De Bernabé, of the Spanish Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Congressman John C. Churchill, of Oswego, N. Y., and Rev. J. M. C. Backus, of Baltimore, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Judge E. H. Grandin, of Mobile, and United States Marshal B. H. Campbell, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

James M. True, United States Consul at Kingston, Canada, and Assemblyman Willard Johnson, of Fulton, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A ROTTEN CANAL BRIDGE FALLS.

A bridge over the Erie Canal at the town line between Ogden and Greece, fell on Saturday evening, and caused the drowning of a boy. The Rochester *Express*, which says that the bridge has long been considered unsafe because of the rottenness of its supports, gives this account of the accident: "While Peter Wright and his family, consisting of his wife, two sons, and a daughter, were returning home Saturday evening, and crossing this bridge in a lumber wagon, the structure gave way, and the team, wagon, and occupants went down with it, including a colt which followed closely behind. Besides the above two men and three boys were on the bridge, and they also were precipitated into the canal. It was nearly dark at the time, and the accident was not witnessed by people residing in the vicinity. Eight of those who went down, after a desperate struggle among broken timbers, succeeded in reaching the shore, but a son of Mr. Wright, aged twelve years, was drowned. Mr. Wright's oldest son, Frank, was severely injured in the back. The horses and colt were gotten out without injury. When the bridge went down Mr. Wright was holding a scythe. Coroner Harder summoned a jury and an inquest was held. Mr. Wright testified that he was driving across the structure very slowly, the horses walking, and that it gave way without warning. Walter Brockway, who was on the bridge when it fell, stated that he had found the timbers rotten. John Cromwell, who lives close to the place, had examined the wreck and testified that the main stringers were very much decayed where it broke. Orrin Howard, a boy, stated that a man on the State scow had last Summer asked him to watch the bridge and report if it became shaky. The jury, after finding a verdict of accidental drowning, closed by stating that the bridge was unsound and fell without any unusual strain. It is not at all strange that under the present management the bridge was not kept in repair. The canal authorities must have known that it was in an unsafe condition, and that, being on the town line road, it was crossed continually. It is a wonderful circumstance that the other persons escaped with their lives."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

"M. E. B." sends THE TIMES $5 for the widow and five children mentioned in this paper on Monday, Aug. 2.

The new iron Pacific Mail steam-ship, City of Sydney, will be launched to-day at the ship-yard of John Roach & Son, Chester, Penn.

A fire occurred yesterday in the New-York Hotel creating some consternation but doing little damage, as the loss did not exceed $300. It was fully covered by insurance.

Herman Osterloh, a sailor, yesterday fell down the hatchway of the bark Jupiter, lying at Pier No. 47 East River, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Frederick Weidler, aged thirty-four, of No. 252 East Houston street, was found dead yesterday morning in the stable at the rear of No. 250 East Houston street. He had been suffering from heart disease.

James Kennedy, of No. 2,122 Second avenue, who, while at work on a new building at One Hundred and Seventeenth street and Second avenue, on Monday, was struck on the head by some falling bricks, died yesterday from the injuries received.

Alexander Goetschel, aged twenty-two years, of No. 107 West Forty-fourth street, committed suicide last evening by taking morphine. No cause for the act was assigned by the Police. An inquest will be held to-day.

There is a great deal of distress among the firemen of this City, owing to the non-payment of their salaries for the months of June and July. The warrants for the latter month are still in the hands of Mayor Wickham, but he has not signed them.

Col. Washington A. Connolly, late Quartermaster of the Fifty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, died in this City on the 2d inst. The deceased, who served in the late war, was captured and confined in the Libby Prison, where he contracted the disease which caused his death.

Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., has accepted the Presidency of Rutgers Female College, left vacant by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Deems, eight months ago, on account of ill health. The college was established in 1840. It is being thoroughly refitted and repaired, and will be reopened Sept. 29.

Three thousand dollars' worth of French shoes were ordered into the Seizure Bureau of the Custom-house yesterday, on suspicion that they have been greatly undervalued. Richard & Bois are the forwarding agents, and the goods are believed to be owned in California.

The Mayor, Controller, and the President of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday for the purpose of appointing a Director of the Brooklyn-Bridge Company in place of Mr. Charles A. Canda, who now holds the position of Commissioner of Rapid Transit. After a brief conference, action upon the matter was deferred.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Public Parks yesterday, bids were opend for the paving of Third avenue from One Hundred and Sixtieth street to the northern boundary of the Twenty-fourth Ward, and a resolution ordering the extension of Delmonico place to Boston avenue, Fordham, was passed. Maps of the proposed extension were ordered to be prepared by the next meeting of the board.

A meeting of King Solomon Lodge, Grand, Union, International, Beneficial Banner Society, (colored,) will be held to-night at Rechabite Hall, to arrange preliminaries for the anniversary to be held at Cooper Union on Sept. 22. An address and "the great charge" will be delivered, and the uniforms of the society will be exhibited. The society intends to aid all who ask relief by distributing clothing, food, and money.

A cable dispatch was received at J. J. Kiernan's Wall Street Financial Bureau yesterday which passed under the ocean in the extraordinary time of seven minutes. It left London at 3 P. M. and reached the office in New-York at 10:12 A. M., equal to 3:07 P. M., the difference in time between the two places being 4 hours and 55 minutes. The best previous time on record is 14 minutes. The ordinary time ranges from 40 minutes to an hour.

At the Exchange Salesroom yesterday, $10,000 in Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction Railroad Company seven per cent. bonds, interest guaranteed by the Erie Railway Company, July, 1875, coupons attached, were sold at 26½. Fifty shares in the Commercial Warehouse Company, which failed recently, brought 5½. Their par value is $100 each. One hundred and sixty shares in the Manhattan Gas Company, $50 each, went off at 296 to 298.

Car No. 46, of the Bleecker Street Line, reached Houston and Crosby streets at 9 o'clock last evening. Among the passengers was a policeman of the Seventh Precinct, carrying in his arms a lost child—a handsome boy—about four years old, whom he was taking to Police Head-quarters. The rules of this road require that policemen shall ride free, but the surly conductor demanded fare because the officer was occupying a seat. Several passengers tendered the unlawful five cents, which was finally accepted from an elderly lady sitting next the rear door. There were some general and quite forcible remarks concerning the conduct of the conductor.

Circulars have been forwarded to manufacturers and inventors throughout the country inviting their co-operation with the coming fair at the American Institute, the Board of Managers of which is composed of Charles F. Allen, F. D. Curtis, George Whitefield, Alexander M. Eagleson, Walter Shriver, Charles Wager Hull, William Rutter, William H. Gedney, A. J. Halsey, Peter H. Jackson, Charles Ploce, Albro Howell, Alfred T. Ackert, and Abraham Lent. The Second avenue buildings will be opened on Monday, the 16th inst., for the reception of machinery, while the Third avenue buildings will not be opened to receive goods till the 30th. Two gold, two silver, and one bronze medal are among the prizes.

BROOKLYN.

New furniture and carpets are to be provided for the court-room in which the Tilton-Beecher trial was held.

The hull of a new steamer built for the municipal authorities at Boston, Mass., was launched from the yard of the builders, at the foot of Noble street, at noon yesterday.

James Curran, a veterinary surgeon, residing at No. 158 North Eighth street, was held in bail yesterday by Justice Elliott on a charge of stealing a horse from the stables of Capt. Frederick Cocheu.

At a meeting of the joint Boards of Health and City Works, yesterday, the contract for removing offal, garbage, &c., from the streets, was given for five years to Thomas A. Shea, at the rate of $22,750 per annum.

F. C. Taurbot, arrested on a charge of being implicated with the Loughery brothers and others in the counterfeiting business, was arraigned in the United States Court yesterday, before Judge Benedict, and committed for examination.

Owing to the absence of Commissioner Pyburn, and the sickness of Commissioner Briggs, the trial of Superintendent Folk, which was to have been concluded yesterday, was adjourned until Tuesday next.

John Burke, aged thirteen, is lying at the residence of his parents, corner of King and Columbia streets, in a critical condition, from the effects of a beating given him on Saturday by John Young, a boy four years his senior. Young has thus far succeeded in evading the Police.

A Young Men's Republican Association has been formed in the Sixteenth Ward, and the following officers elected: William Geittlinger, President; Frederick Shaffer, Vice President; Jacob G. Feist, Secretary; Frederick Doering, Treasurer; Charles Meyer, Sergeant at Arms.

A woman named Margaret Johnson, with her four children, was found sleeping in the yard of a tenement-house on Tuesday night. The woman had been deserted by her husband, who is a sail-maker, and was turned out for non-payment of rent. Mrs. Johnson and her children were cared for by the Charity Commissioners, and Johnson was arrested on a charge of abandonment.

A thief snatched a silver watch valued at $25 from Rev. John Tunnet, a blind clergyman, while the latter was in the act of entering his residence at No. 118 St. Felix street yesterday afternoon. Mr. Tunnet can identify the watch by the notches on the dial, which enabled him to tell the time. The thief escaped, but some citizens who saw him run away furnished his description to the police.

An audience not extensive gathered in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening to listen to an oration on the life and times of Daniel O'Connell, by Richard O'Gorman. On the platform were Bishop O'Laughlin, a number of Catholic clergymen, and several prominent Irish residents of Brooklyn. Mayor Hunter and Police Commissioner Hurd also occupied seats on the platform. Commissioner Hurd was elected Chairman, and introduced Mr. O'Gorman.

Denis Mahoney, who some days ago shot at John Noles while the latter was gathering driftwood in his boat on the river, was arrested yesterday. When taken to the Fifth Precinct Station a conversation between Mahoney and the burglars McNally and McCarthy, who attempted to escape from Justice Elliott's court on Tuesday, was overheard, which leads the police to believe that he was the driver of the wagon in waiting outside the court to aid the escape of the burglars.

LONG ISLAND.

The City Court of Long Island City, Judge Pearse presiding, have found three indictments against John Horan, the City Treasurer, for embezzlement. The indictments found are each for particular sums taken, and are a portion of a large number which will be pressed against him as soon as the court again convenes. On account of the failure of the charter to provide a way for the removal of the Treasurer under similar circumstances, it was thought best, pending the investigation of the experts, to push the above cases to an issue, and accordingly the court adjourned to the 18th inst., when it is expected they will be tried.

NEW-JERSEY.

Charles Weidner, a Newark blacksmith, was held to bail yesterday to answer a charge of committing an atrocious assault and battery upon a boy named Yunker, aged eight years. It is alleged that he cruelly beat the boy with a heavy horse-whip, cutting him in several places, and raising large welts all over his body.

Jacob Kuhl was examined before Judge Mills, at Newark, yesterday, on a charge of setting fire to his shoe store on Market street. He stated that he went home the night of the fire and knew nothing of it until half an hour afterward, when he heard the bell. The loss on stock he estimates at $2,000.

Barbour, the check forger, who is confined in the Essex County Jail awaiting trial, denies that he was concerned in any swindles in New-York. He says he never did anything wrong before last December. He is satisfied that the Newark authorities will not be able to make out a case against him, as he offered the checks to no one.

On Tuesday night the First Precinct Police of Newark made a descent upon an alleged disorderly house in Oxford street, kept by Sarah Ratchford, and arrested the proprietress, George Rensler, Stephen Kenney, and Julia Farley. Rensler was fined $5 yesterday morning, and Mrs. Ratchford committed to the county jail for sixty days, while the other two were discharged.

A fatal accident of a very singular character occurred in Harrison Tuesday night. A little daughter of Mr. Satchell, residing on Hebden street, accidentally swallowed an iron jackstone, which lodged in her throat. The father picked the child up and started in search of a physician. On the way he stopped and held the child head downward, when the "jack" fell out, covered with blood. During the night the little girl's throat began to swell, and yesterday morning she died of suffocation, notwithstanding the efforts of the physicians who were in attendance.

The Hudson County Board of Health has sent a notice to the Mayors and Aldermen of Jersey City and Hoboken, respectively, requesting them to cause all the sunken lots in their respective cities to be filled in at once with clean earth or ashes, in view of the probability of much sickness prevailing during the months of August and September. The board also suggests that as there are a number of men seeking employment who must either get it or be supported by charity, it would be well for the authorities to employ them in this manner.

Justice White, of Hoboken, has issued a warrant for the arrest, on a charge of bigamy, of James Billings, a silver-plater, who does business in New-York and resides in Brooklyn. Billings was married in 1870 to Miss Mary Connolly, of Brooklyn, with whom he lived for about three years. She finally left him and went to live with her parents. Three months ago Billings was married to Miss Euphemia Wilson, in Justice White's Court, and has been living with her in New-York since that time. Officers are now in pursuit of him armed with Justice White's warrant and a requisition from Gov. Bedle.

HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) TAXES.

The following is the apportionment of the State, school, and county taxes for the year 1876 as fixed by the County Board of Commissioners of Appeal for Hudson County, N. J.:

	State.	School.	County.
Jersey City	$91,304 26	$121,739 00	$319,451 28
Hoboken	23,492 38	31,323 15	82,194 07
Bayonne	8,231 22	10,974 85	28,799 01
West Hoboken	4,323 54	5,764 92	15,212 01
North Bergen	3,503 29	4,671 05	12,257 18
Town of Union	1,937 87	2,583 82	6,780 13
Union Township	1,836 71	2,448 94	6,426 20
Weehawken	2,687 07	3,582 75	9,401 39
Harrison	3,030 85	4,040 99	10,603 83
Kearny	2,560 79	3,414 50	8,959 90
Total	$142,907 98	$190,543 97	$500,000 00

THOUSANDS OF CASES

Are known where DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR has cured piles, ulcers, burns, and other skin troubles, when every other remedy has failed. 25 cts. —*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.—Col. J. A. Page, wife, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Smith, wife, and child, Miss Hanneman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Le Boutillier, Miss Mary Le Boutillier, Miss Goninlock, N. W. Stuyvesant Catlin, William J. Merrefield, J. J. Merrefield, G. Isola, E. J. Miller, Mrs. Mary T. Yorke, Miss Gracie M. Miller, C. E. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Myers, infant, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. L. Joseph, infant, and maid, H. H. Hart, R. H. Anderson, Simon B. Comacho, F. A. Richard, William Cutting, H. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. B. Campbell Gowan, August Bertrand, Tristram Coffin, John M. Watson, J. W. Labouisse, Corns. de Groot, A. H. Hahmann, E. S. Hanbury, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Haight, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Johns, Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, Miss Ludwick, H. A. Benoist, A. Neuendorff, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Hyde, Master A. W. Cabot, Mrs. Cabot and daughter, Levi Ritter, Miss Alice Ritter, Douglas Robinson, Douglas Robinson Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. Ross, Jr., Miss Joanna Rotch, Mrs. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Barnard, David E. Williams, W. Christie Bennett, Josef T. Kryser, Mrs. Hornsley, Charles Skinner, Mr. MacLellan, Mrs. Merrefield and daughter, W. H. Knight, John Johnston.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Ethiopia, from Glasgow.—L. S. Gwathmey, Miss K. Bowers, H. B. Baldwin and lady, O. W. Richardson, A. Gordon and lady, Miss M. Fisher, Miss Devin, Mr. Little, Rev. W. R. Terrell, Rev. G. D. Mathews, H. J. Fordick, T. McArdle, P. Corcoran, R. J. Vance, Rev. Mr. McLelland, Joseph J. Blamire and lady, Miss Mary E. Blamire, Francis Pritty, Richard Conover, J. Fisher, J. Stuart, Mrs. M. E. Lauder, Master W. W. Lauder, R. G. Cairncross, John Lewis, M. Prior, Miss E. Prior, L. T. Evans, J. Glasgow, G. McCurrach, S. Gillespie, John Hallmann, Edward Browne, W. Olphert.

In steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.—Rev. and Mrs. William Clyde, Rev. Mr. Dunn, Thomas Clyde, Miss M. McLeish, William Blizard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beaumont, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Beeker, family, and nurse, Miss Lilias Thompson, John English, A. P. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hendrie, Ferdinand Schreber, Miss Knight, Miss Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dalrymple, John Barr, Mr. and Mrs. William Bain and family, Pattison Rain, Mrs. Gibson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:00 | Sun sets........7:11 | Moon sets..9:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:30 | Gov. Island.11:19 | Hell Gate.12:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships August, (Belg.,) Greve, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Leo, Daniels, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ships Independence, Strout, Valparaiso, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Lammermoor, (Br.,) Duncan, London, C. L. Wright & Co.; Magdalena, (Ger.,) Henke, Genoa, Italy, C. Luling & Co.

Barks Mowe, (Ger.,) Egers, Pernambuco, Funch, Edye & Co.; Whitehall, (Br.,) Cauldwell, La Rochelle, Fr., James F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs Salista, Partridge, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, James E. Ward & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Mayor, Hamilton, Bermuda, D. McColl; Susan Bergen, Tuthill, Malaga, Spain, B. J. Wenberg.

Schrs. Alzena, Plummer, Copenhagen, Den., Pratt, Son & Co.; J. F. Chandler, (Br.,) Pettis, Hillsboro', N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Ben, Beveridge, Brunswick, Ga., W. Ray.

Uruguay steam-yacht Uruguay, Sommers, Montevideo, A. S. Arias. (Formerly British yacht Octavia.)

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Suevia, (Ger.,) Franzen, Hamburg July 21, Havre 24th with mdse. and 500 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.; July 31, lat. 45 37 N., lon. 49 02 W., passed two icebergs.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington 70 hours, with naval stores to William P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Sam Weller, (Br.,) Ranton, London July 20, in ballast to Tapscott Bros. & Co. Aug. 1, lat. 41 55, lon. 59 50, signalized bark Golipe, (Br.,) bound W.; 2d, lat. 41 11, lon. 62 58, passed steam-ship City of Richmond, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C. 3 ds., with naval stores, &c. to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Elder, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship State of Nevada, (Br.,) Braes, Antwerp July 23, with mdse. and passengers to George W. Colton.

Steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, (Br.) Knight, Glasgow July 23, and Larne 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Thomas, Havana July 25, with sugar to order—vessel to William Nelson, Jr.

Ship Fawn, Gove, Glasgow June 29, in ballast to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Ship Atlas, (Norw.,) Larsen, Dunkirk via Halifax 47 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark G. W. Rosevelt, Herriman, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Fanchon, (Br.,) Stanley, Boston, Eng., June 13 and Lewes, Del., Aug. 3, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. July 11, lat. 49, lon. 42, saw 25 icebergs.

Bark Devete Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Krezevick, Lynn, Eng., July 1, in ballast to Slocovich & Co. July 7 Vichenero Devoy, seaman, fell overboard and was lost.

Bark Trafik, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Havre June 17, in ballast to order. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Sarpen, (Norw.,) Backer, Sligo June 30, via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to master. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Bertha, (Norw.,) Gaarn, Newy June 30, in ballast to master. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Preciosa, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Stettin May 6 in ballast to master. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Agnes, (Norw.,) Foss, Havre July 3, in ballast to master. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Eolus, (Norw.,) Bording, Bremerhaven 37 ds., in ballast to Dill & Rodman.

Bark Eilida, (of Cork,) Dunlop, Waterford 30 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Mimi, (Aust.,) Tominito, Dublin 37 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig S. N. Hansen, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Galway 37 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. July 20, lat. 43 40, lon. 48 40, saw several icebergs. July 24, lat. 41 50, lon. 52, passed bark Arizona, from St. John, N. B., for Penarth.

Brig Daylight, Marks, of and from New-Haven, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Otacilius, (of St. John, N. B.,) Towse, Anguilla 18 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Brig Morning Star, (of St. John, N. B.,) Borden, St. Thomas 12 ds., in ballast to Simpson & Shaw.

Schr. Carrie C. Miles, (of Boston,) Graham, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. Llubi & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Rambler, (of New-London,) Goslin, Port Antonio, Jam., 13 ds., with fruit to Robert Stilson.

Schr. Stephen G. Pinkham, (of Boothbay,) Hodgdon, Aux Cayes 11 ds., with logwood and honey to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to I. R. Staples.

Schr. Stephen Harding, (of Damriscotta,) Harding, Tecohutla, Mex., 26 ds., with cedar and fustic to R. & C. Degener & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. E. E. Rackett, Asmus, Bahama Islands 12 ds., with old iron, &c., to Wilson & Asmus.

Schr. A. B. Perry, (of Addison,) Look, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to R. J. Fairchild & Co.—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co. Aug. 2, during a heavy E. N. E. blow, split flying jib.

Schr. A. G. Riley, Coffin, Boston 4 ds., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. H. Little, Ingersoll, Brownsville 23 ds., with hides and wool to Woodhouse & Rudd.

Schr. Aneroid, Talbot, Charleston 6 days, with lumber to order.

Schr. A. H. Hurlbut, Griffing, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Exertion, Lyman, Virginia.

Schr. Two Marys, Crowley, Virginia.

Schr. Henry Adelbert, Peters, Virginia.

Schr. C. W. Alcott, French, Virginia.

Schr. Jennie Hall, Austin, Virginia.

Schr. W. F. Cullen, Buck, Virginia.

Schr. C. H. Coward, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. A. Kelley, Greenwood, Baltimore.

Schr. C. R. Price, Frambo, Virginia.

Schr. Wapella, Wilton, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Bay State, Bearse, Rockport, with granite to Johnson & Smith.

Schr. James E. Wilson, Frisbee, Georges' Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Carrie Jones, Olcott, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Speedwell, Jones, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Sarah, Reynolds, Boston.

Schr. Helen Mar, Nickerson, New-Bedford.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Schr. Kate Clark, Thurston, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Emma M. Baxter, Knowles, Newport.

Schr. Elizabeth, Parker, Sandwich.

Schr. J. D. Williams, Pierce, Baltimore.

Schr. Helen, Perry, Baltimore.

Schr. Exchange, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. Quiver, Douglas, Virginia.

Schr. Kate and Mary, Coggswell, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. T. W. Spencer, Courser, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Forest Home, Kent, Roslyn.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point.

Schr. Lochiel, Marsh, Norwich.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. by W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool; ships Independence, Valparaiso; Shelburne, for Antwerp; Bremerhaven, for Philadelphia; barks H. L. Routh, for London; Evanell, for Baltic; brigs Akbar and Lije Houghton, for Stettin; Elizabeth, for Montevideo; Ranger, for Turk's Island; C. C. Robinson, for Galveston; schrs. Lizzie F. Dow, Willie Martin, L. S. Lovering, Mary Nowell, and Annie Ketcham, for ——.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 4.—Arr. steamer William Kennedy, Foster, Providence; schr. M. J. Chadwick, Morris, Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Arr. United States steamer Gettysburg, McRitchie, Portsmouth, N. H.; schrs. Matilda Kranz, Rich, Antwerp; Anna Frye Smith, Hoboken. Below, brig Harry, from the West Indies.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 4.—Arr. steamer Equator, Hinckley, Philadelphia; schr. Willie Luce, from Camden, Me.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Aug. 4—A. M.—Schr. Suyano, from Porto Rico, left for New-York yesterday morning.

Arr. last evening, schr. South Shore, from Boston, for Alexandria; schrs. Addie Blaisdell, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C., and Index, with mainsail carried away; schr. Fakir, from Providence, is here, with foremast sprung foresail gone, and other damage. The schr. Maud passed in at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The bark Vale and brig Hester are unchanged.

The steamer Richmond arr. from New-York at 5:40 o'clock this morning.

Ship Saranac, from Liverpool, passed in this morning.

GALVESTON, Aug. 3.—Sld. schr. Louise A. Van Brunt, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 4.—Arr. schr. Sallie B., for orders.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 4—A. M.—Barks Jane Adeline, from Laguayra, and Northumbrian, from Newcastle, Eng.; brig Ada Fulton, from Little Curacoa, and schr. James A. Parson, from Salem, passed up this morning.

Steamer Harrisburg, for Boston; schrs. William B. Thomas, for Boston; Sarah Wood, for Boston; Emily H. Naylor, for Salem; Marshall, for Portland; John Cadwallader, for Edgartown, and E. H. Shannon, for Providence, passed down this morning.

Brig San Pietro, (Ital.,) for Genoa, passed down last evening.

Schr. Lucy K. Cogswell, for Newburyport, anchored off here this morning and remains.

Schrs. Ruth T. Carlisle, for Boston, and M. H. Reed, for New-Bedford, are now passing down.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 4.—Noon.—Passed up this morning: Schrs. Snowflake, from Bath; Charlotte Fisher and J. T. Stratford.

Passed down: Schr. Lucy K. Cogswell.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 4.—Put in, leaking, schr. J. W. Hines, from New-York for Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—Arr. steamer City of Havana, Phillip, Vera Cruz.

PASS A L'OUTRE, Aug. 4.—Sld. bark Dominico, Lanata, for Cette; brig E. M., for Alicante.

PORTLAND, Aug. 4.—Arr. schr. General Hall, New-York, for Waldoboro.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Arr. steam-ships Norfolk, Tunnell, from Richmond; H. L. Gaw, Pierson from Baltimore; Philadelphia, Davis, from New-York; schrs. Anna Maria, Adams, from the Potomac River; Native, Camp, from Egg Island.

Sld. steamers Saxon, Rattlesnake, and Harrisburg.

Cld. steam-ships Saxon, Snow, for Boston; Rattlesnake, Hand, for do; Harrisburg, Worth, for New-York; Florida, Crocker, for Providence; steamers Experiment, Pierce, for New-York; R. Willing, Iler, for Baltimore; schrs. Daylight, McFadden, for Portland; E. A. Pettengill, York, for do.; Pocassett, Rockett, for Weymouth; A. W. Parker, Dean, for Somerset; L. and A. Babcock, Smith, for Charlestown; E. H. Naylor, Fisher, for do.; Kate E. Gifford, Gifford, for Boston; E. and L. Marts, Marts, for do.; Sarah Wood, Hickman, for do.; Archer and Reeves, Smith, for do.; H. Paige, Godfrey, for do.; W. L. Elkins, Ludlam, for do.; Gettysburg, Corson, for do.; Fenata, Jester, for Murfreesboro, N. C.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 4.—Arr. schrs. Patriot and D. Atwood, from Cherryfield, and Alaska, from New-York.

Cld. schr. Fawn, for Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—Cld. ship Lebu, (Br.,) Mackenzie, Montevideo.

TYBEE, Ga., Aug. 3.—Arr. bark Teresa, (Br.,) Kohl, from Havana; steamer Wyoming, Teel, Philadelphia; Herman Livingston, Mallory, New-York.

Sld. steamer Ashland, Whitehurst, New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 4.—Arr. 2d, schrs. Lizzie R., (Br.,) Providence, for St. John; Sea Flower, New-York, for Provincetown; E. Arcularius, Spence Head, for New-York; Robt. Foster, Calais, for do.; Rival and M. L. Varney, Gardiner, for do.; Harry Perry, do., for Providence; Chas. Carroll, Harwich, for Philadelphia; Alguizar, Bangor, for do.; Geo. B. Ferguson, Belfast, for Rondout.

Returned, schr. H. D. Halsted, (Br.)

Arr. 3d, schrs. Matthew Kinney and General Banks, Port Johnson, for Boston; Maggie Todd, Hoboken, for do.; E. H. Nash, do., for Newburyport; Addie Ryerson, Elizabethport, for Salem; C. K. Flint, Sutilla River 7 ds., for Bath; Mary Fletcher, Port Johnson, for do.; Prussian General, (Br.,) and M. P., (Br.,) St. John, for orders; Mary Pilkard, (Br.,) Fredericton, do.; Caroline Knight, Pennsylvania; Thomas Hix and G. W. Baldwin, Rockland, for New-York; Eveline, Mt. Desert, for do.; J. Freeman, Thomaston, for do.; Grace Cushing, Hallowell, for do.; Bramhall, Portland, for do.; Montrose, Calais, for Newport; Tahmaroo, Bangor, for do; Medford, do., for Westport, Mass.; Lodwekia, Minnie, and Alpine, do., for Philadelphia; Mansfield, Lockport, Me., for Fortress Monroe; Salewa, Calais, for Fall River; Katie Mitchell, Gardiner, for Hoboken.

Noon—Passed E., steam collier Leopard.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 4.—Arr. steamer Wm. P. Clyde, Doane, New-York.

Sld. steamer Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, Aug. 3.—Sld. steamer Falmouth, Portland; 4th, brig Comrade, Demerara.

HAVANA, Aug. 3.—Arr. steamer Tappahannock, Pendleton, New-Orleans.

Sld. 2d, brig Ned White, New-York; 3d, bark Richard Pierce, (Br.,) Bartaby, New-York.

Arr. 4th, steamer Georgia, Morton, New-York.

Sld. 3d, brig Antonia, (Sp.,) Bond, Savannah.

LUNENBURG, Aug. 3.—Sld. brig Chilian, Porto Rico.

MATANZAS, Aug. 2.—Arr. bark Lalia, (Br.,) Cunningham, Portland.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 3.—Cld. schr. Sea Lion, New-York.

Sld. bark Eblana, (Br.,) Scott, Penarth Roads.

Sld. 4th, ship H. C. Richardson, Anderson, Liverpool; bark Sirian Star, (Br.,) Corning, Liverpool; brig Quaco, (Br.,) Campbell, Skibbereen.

Arr. schr. Temperance Belle, Boston; bark Ira Barton, Greenock. Cld. brig Victor, Youghall.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 4.—Arr. steamer Caspian, (Br.,) Trocks, Liverpool, and sld. for Halifax.

WINDSOR, N. S., Aug. 2.—Sld. schrs. Clara W. Elwell, New-York; Percaux, Barbados.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The following vessels have sld. for the United States: Dagmar, Lawrence, Koomar, Nystad, Kong Oscar, Flora, Little Harry, Massimo D'Azeglio, Young Eagle, Rose and Isabel, St. John Smith, Presidente Horbitz, Patrick Henry, Bother's Pride, Conquestatore, Crescent City, Helen Angier, Biskop Brun.

Arr. from the United States yesterday, Jupiter, Maria, (Capt. Potter,) Luciano Serra, Alexander, (Capt. Neilson,) Vester, Semiramis, Ironsides, Annie Kimball, and Patinos, (the last two at Deal.)

Arr. on th 1st inst., Carmela.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The United States steamer Alaska has arrived at Southampton.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.—The steam-ship Ohio sld. hence for Philadelphia at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 4.—The National Line steamer Erin, Capt. Andrews, from New-York July 24, for Liverpool, arr. here at 10 A. M. to-day.

ANTWERP, Aug. 4.—Arr. at 5 A. M., steamer Switzerland, from New-York.

HAVRE, Aug. 4.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer Amerique, Capt. Pouzolz, from New-York July 24, arr. here last night.

MOVILLE, Aug. 24.—The Anchor Line steam-ship California, Capt. Ovenstone, from New-York July 24, for Glasgow, arr. in this harbor yesterday.

WEDDING STATIONERY.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union Square,

Have now ready for inspection their new Fall styles of WEDDING AND OTHER FINE STATIONERY for the FALL SEASON.

LEAKY ROOFS

Made water-tight or no charge. New-York Slate Roofing Company, Boston, Philadelphia, and No. 6 Cedar st.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,

No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Special attention to the diseases of men. Hours, 8 to 3.